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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,669.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-33 P.M. 1909.				
13th Mar.	EGYPT	7912	....	—
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st „	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th „	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	8000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th „	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th „	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

[INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER]
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1138	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	......
C. City of London	...	..	Apr. 6	......
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	......	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	......	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	......
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 18th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 19th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,105 tons, 15th Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, Mahommera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons on THURSDAY, 18th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June „
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	15th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bedeurz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain;	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5000	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	61 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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DEPARTMENTS.

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- WATCHES
- CLOCKS
- OPTICS
- SILVER PLATE
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- JEWELLERY REPAIRING
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GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD.

GOLD MEDAL

BEST DISTINCTION

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and [illegible] unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] [illegible], 35 [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong.
Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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HONGKONG, KOBE, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG.
RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Chefoo, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London.
Liaoyang, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun (Port Arthur).
Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETT[illegible]RS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES is[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENC[illegible] engage Passages and secure best availa[illegible]s to all parts of the World Free of Ch[illegible]ommission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.......................... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... „ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................. „ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar.
Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy.
Newera-Eliya, Camp Aden, Steamer Point-Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man.—Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colony, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1908.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. T. W. Birkett, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas and Sir Jametjee Jejeebhoy as Directors.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th Mach to the 29th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.'S
No. 5, CARBOLIC SOAP.

WHEREAS it having come to the knowledge of Messrs. F. C. CALVERT and Co., the well-known Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, that certain unscrupulous dealers and Manufacturers of Soap in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, have been for some time past selling Carbolic Soap in Tablets bearing a Red, Black and White Label, with the Nos. 5 or 3 imprinted thereon and which Labels are an imitation of the well-known Label appearing on our clients No. 5 Carbolic Soap, NOTICE is hereby given that any person or firm found imitating our clients' said Label will be rigorously prosecuted.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Solicitors,
For Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
24, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1908.

To
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT and Co.,
Manchester.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for imitating the Label appearing on the Tablets of your well-known No. 5 Carbolic soap, I hereby express my unqualified regret and apologise for having imitated your said Label and I hereby undertake that I will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing thereon the Label complained of by you or any other Label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label. I further agree to the Labels complained of being removed and destroyed from the 345 boxes of soap seized under the Search Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the 24 packets of the said Labels seized as aforesaid.

You are at liberty to publish this apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours Obediently,
(Sd.) તૈયબઅલી મહમદઅલીની સહી,
i. e. TYBALLY MAHOMEDALLY,
carrying on business as Tyabally Mahomedally & Co.
at No. 29, Bhajipala Street.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

MESSRS F. C. CALVERT AND CO.

WE, the proprietors of J. JAGANI and Co., regret that we have been selling at our shop in Arthur Road, Soap in tablets (which came into our possession as Mortgagees of the Soap manufactured at the Bombay Soap Factory) which Tablets bear thereon Labels which are an imitation of your well known label on Tablets of your No. 5 Carbolic Soap and we undertake that we will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap having thereon Labels simila to these complained of or being in any way an imitation of your said label and we agree to this undertaking being advertised in such manner as you may think fit.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1909.

(Sd.) મુલજીભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED.
(Sd.) જમાલભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., JAMALBHAI MAHOMED.
(Sd.) કાશમભાઈ મહમદ, દશકત જમાળભાઈ,
i. e., CASSAMBHAI MAHOMED.
by the hand of Jamalbhai.

WITNESS :
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS FIFTY THOUSAND SLEEPERS, for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, one half of the total number to be delivered between 1st January and 31st March, 1910, and the remainder (viz. 1,75,000) between 1st April and 31st May, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at SIMLA, by noon on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD MARCH, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 105, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DULWICH.

THE EDUCATIONAL centre for BOYS and GIRLS:—DULWICH COLLEGE with over 600 Scholars, High School for Girls, and various preparatory Schools.—Dulwich is 20 minutes from Victoria, Holborn, Ludgate Hill, London Bridge, Clapham Junction, Wimbledon, and Crystal Palace, with good train service. TO BE LET, situate on high and open ground, good neighbourhood, convenient for Railway Stations, Shops and Churches, 15 minutes walk from Golf Links, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, semi-detached, containing 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, Dressing-room, Bath-room, H. and C., Conservatory, kitchen, scullery, usual offices, good cellarage, gas throughout, garden in front and good one at the back, side entrance, rent £60. Available from May 1st. Apply C. KEMBER, 52, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, London, S. E. References exchanged.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1908, of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 500 paid up free of Income-tax will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March 1909, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 24th February, 1909.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1908, of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 300 paid up free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March, 1909, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 24th February, 1909.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1908, of Rs. 30 per share of Rs. 500 paid up free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March 1909, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 24th February, 1909.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 17-8 per Share, on the original 4,800 Shares was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 10th March, 1909.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dying and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 10th March, 1909.

BOMBAY FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P. M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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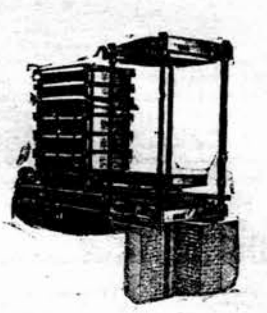

COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS &
[illegible], England.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE SWITCHBACK

When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.

TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P. M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
Amongst which will be

1. The Paris Students (Comic).
2. New way of Travelling, An Extraordinary Trip, (Beautifully Coloured).
3. Dogs used as Smugglers (Grand Realistic Subject. By general request.)
4. Miss Flist (very amusing).
5. The Gallant French Guard (Dramatic).
6. Elexir of dreams (Beautifully Coloured Oriental Fairy tale).
7. There is a smell of smoke here (Very Comic).

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

REMEMBER OUR
PRIZE SHOW,
From 7 to 8 P. M.
ON SUNDAY,
When 3 handsome PRIZES will be given to the Ticket Holders.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

The EXHIBITION will be OPEN for PURDA LADIES and CHILDREN only on WEDNESDAY, the 10th from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
PHILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs E. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising our

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	5

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PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 4,167 tons, Captain Thos Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the English mail, a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Loodiana 2,124 tons, Captain H G Muir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, one cabin and 18 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co.'s steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A Henby, arrived in horbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 827 pilgrims.

THE Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3,466 tons, Captain F Engelage, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Aparima 3,684 tons, Captain H A Rutter arrived in harbour on Thursday from Dunedin with a cargo of coal and sleepers.

THE steamer Ruth 2,222 tons Captain Th. Helliesen, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba 3,998 tons, Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour on Thursday from London via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba 4,937 tons, Captain H Carry will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Sulton Hall 2,870 tons, Captain W J Hannafurd will sail to-day from Marmugoa with the same botton cargo.

THE steamer Bacanteur, 2,283 tons, Captain H Purkil, sailed yesterday tor Rangoon in ballast,

THE steamer Strathavon, 2,839 tons, Captain W Mackay sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast,

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Grey, will sail today for Aden and Maculla, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F de Lorne will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck...........R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham ....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson............R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 12.

Arabia	4167	Leigh		P & O Co
Aporima	3684	Ruller		T M & Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis		F F Campbell & Co
Annic	2445	Jones		T Morrison & Co
Assaye	4359	Gordon	Shaughai 31-3	P & O Co
Dunbarmoor	2331			The Captain
Goalpara	1399	Elton		M M & Co
Haverstoe	2467	Foley		T Morrison & Co
Haidari	1563	DeLorne		B & P S N Co
Ipswich	575	Pigot	Rangoon	B & P S N Co
Inveresk	3203	Smith		W & A G & Co
Islami	1604	Newley		Bo & P S N Co
Kasara	505	Manley		M M & Co
Kt Errant	4799	Jones		K Nixon & Co
Loodiana	2124	Muir		M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler		M M & Co
Lindenfall	2595	Tulloch		T Morrison & Co
Lackawana	2468	Gray		Standard Oil Co
Nadir	2041	Bird		T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic	2434	Taylor		T Morrison & Co
Ruth	2722	Hellicsen		Bombay Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster		Shah S N Co
Saifi	445	Shepherd		B & H S N Co
Shaballun	1917	Davison		B & H S N Co
Strathclyde	2842	Crerar		W & A Graham & Co
Strathfillan	2816	McKindly		W & A G & Co
Springburg	3173	Crosthwaite		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	17-3	F R S N Co
B	Rinaldo	2792	Picking	Hull via Karachi	13-3	F M & Co
C & R	Sutton Hall	2870	Hannaford	Marmogoa	13-3	K N & Co
D & E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	27-3	M M & Co
F	City of Manchester	3563	Findlay	Karachi	20-3	K Nixon & Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	17-3	B & P S N Co
K	Barenfels	3467	Engelge	Karachi	21-3	W & A G & Co
M	Salsette	2382	Lewellen	Aden	20-3	P & O Co
N	Nairn	2824	Lassen	Dunkirk	28-3	W & A G & Co
O	Monsoori	1725	Hannah	Genoa	20-3	B & P S N Co
P	Naderi	1169	Gray	Aden	13-3	B & P S N Co
Q	Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawake	Kobe	12-3	N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thompson	Liverpool	15-3	W & A G & Co
7	Bohemia	2305	Dabeovics	Trieste	16-3	A L S N Co
8	Alberto Treves	2447	Crosco	Genoa	17-3	W & A G & Co
9	Devanha	4785	Hayward	Shanghai	17-3	P & O Co
10 & 11	Quirimba	4944	Caney	Rangoon	13-3	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3	P & O Co
15	D Baldinno	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-3	Florio & R S N Co
H W P D						
	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	13-3	Bo S N Co Ld
	Ponani	552	Esmail	B nagar	13-3	Bo S N Co Ld
	Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Barenfels	Engelage	Hamburg
	Colaba s	Robertson	London Feb 6
	Ruth s	Helliesen	Delagoa Bay Feb 20
	Aparima s	Rutter	Dunedin (N Z) Feb 6
12	Loodiana s	Muir	Calcutta Feb 9
	Islami s	Newby	Jedda Feb 25
	Arabia s	Leigh	London Feb 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Tokio s	Tarn	Hull
	Wakamiaya Maru s	Yamawaki	Kobe &c.
	Strathavon s	Mackay	Calcutta
	Bucanteur s	Purkil	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Querimba, Horey for Rangoon.
„ Sulton Hall, Hannafurd for Marmugoa;
„ Naderi, Grey far Maculla etc.
„ Haidari, de Lorne Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nairn for Antwerp Dunkirk &c.
„ Islami for Jedda &c.
„ Colaba for Hull Antwerp &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—16 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 bales wool, and 17 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 17 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 40 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 25 bales wool, J Karra; 150 bales wool, B Hurbhan; 32 bales wool, M Balia; 92 bales wool, M Chandrutan; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale hemp, E Mahomed; 41 cwts kurdi seed, J Lakhmidas.

City of Manchester s—3,040 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—10 bales salted goat skins H M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—285 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Manchester s—1,375 cwts cottonseed, and 1,650 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—58 casks salted goat skins Max Klein.

FOR BARSELONA.

Massilia s—40 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—1,272 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alberto Treves s—760 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 155 cwts poppyseed Volkert Bros.

Birkhall s—1,000 tons mangunese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Co; 110 bales cotton fly, H Bhojnath and Co; 156 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairon s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri; 1,500 tons, manganese ore S Smidt and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—504 bales cotton and 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

Monsoori s—107 bales cotton waste, G Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—405 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 204 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 1,254 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, M Gaitha and Co; 10 cwts senna leaves H M H Dawood.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 405 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—98 cwts kismiss B E Pussya; 4 cases condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co; 61 cwts kismiss S Hassam; 70 cwts kismiss, 30 cwts Jardaleo, 27 cwts aloes and 28 cwts googul Fook Kee; 16 cases opium P and O S N Co.

Ischia s—118 cwts sharkfins, and fishmaws K N Mianee; 62 cwts sharkfins, V Nurpall and Co; 56 cwts sharkfins E Moledina.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	11	5	38 p.m.	5	36
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
Suez	12	2	10 p.m.	...	49

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

THE funeral of Viscount Windsor, eldest son of the Earl of Plymouth, who died at Agra on Dec. 23, took place in the family burial ground at Tardebigge Church, Worcestershire, the other day. Except that the officers of the Worcestershire Imperial Yeomanry and the members of the B squadron, in which Lord Windsor held the rank of lieutenant, rendered military honours, the funeral party was confined to the members of the family. The coffin was borne on a guncarriage belonging to the Redditch battery, of Artillery, drawn by six black horses, and the Union Jack served as a pall. The mourners were the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, the Hon. Ivor Windsor-Clive, (who now becomes heir to the title), the Hon. Archer Windsor-Clive, Lady Phillis Windsor-Clive, two sisters of Lord Plymouth the Hon. Georgina and the Hon. Henrietta Windsor-Clive, and Major Paket, brother of Lady Plymouth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ACTON—Feb. 21, at Bordighera, the Lady Acton, of a son.

DUCAT—Feb. 18, at the British Consulate, Kerman, Persia, the wife of Major C. T. Ducat, of a son.

MALLOCK—Feb. 17, at Cockington Court, Torquay, the wife of Capt. C. H. Mallock, of a son.

SARGEAUNT—Feb. 18, at St. Hilda, Maidstone Road, Chatham, the wife of Capt. Arthur F. Sargeaunt, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—WRIGHT—Feb. 20, at Holy Trinity, Bromley Common, Ernest Ralph Adam to Ethel Amelia, daughter of H. J. Wright.

BRITTEN—CHAPMAN—Feb. 16, at St. Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, Reginald Wellesley, son of Lieut.-Col. John Britten, to Kathleen Lucy, daughter of Stanley Chapman.

GLOSSOP—NICKOLS—Feb. 17, at St. Stephen's Church, Kirkstall, Bertram Robert Mitford Glossop, captain 5th Dragoon Guards, to Helen Leyland, daughter of Harold Nickols.

GORDON—PAYNE—Feb. 17. at Christ Church, Mayfair, Charle Wilfred Gordon to Gladys, daughter of Capt. Ludlow Payne.

HENDERSON—BOYS—Feb. 13, at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, K.C.B., to Eunice, daughter of the late Admiral Henry Boys.

LEVESON-GOWER—MARSH—Feb. 17, at the Parish Church, Bromley, Kent, Heathcote Easton Leveson-Gower, son of the late William Leveson-Gower, B. A, Oxon., to Muriel Amy, daughter of Mr. William Ernest Marsh.

SWANSTON—BERKELEY HILL—Feb. 23, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Capt. Arthur Nelson Matcham Swanston, A. V. C., son of the late Major-Gen. William Oliver Swanston (Madras Staff Corps), to Alice Margarita Berkeley, daughter of the late Berkeley Hill, Esq., M.B, F.R.C.S.

DEATHS.

ALLSOPP—Feb. 20, at Hern Bay, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. Allsopp, son of the first Baron Hindlip, aged 65.

BARNARD—Feb. 19, at the Lindens, Prestbury, Glos, widow of Col. W. A. M. Barnard, late Grenadier Guards and 96th Regt., aged 71.

DARNELL—Feb. 20, at Stanhope, Sidmouth, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Darnell, late Indian Army, aged 84.

FAGAN—Feb. 19, at the Vicarage, Hersham, Surrey, William Feltrim Fagan, vicar of Hersham, son of the late Lieut.-Col. George Hickson Fagan, R.E.

FARQUHAR—Feb. 14, at 40 Westbourne Gardens, Bays-water, W., wife of Dep. Surg.-Gen. William Farquhar, M.D., I.M.S., retired.

ORD—Feb. 21, at Redland Hall, Bristol, Alice Jane, wife of Col. F. C. Ord, C.B.

ROBERTS—Feb. 13, at Torquay, Richard Archibald Roberts, Imperial Burma Police, son of the late Col. R. S. Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, aged 41.

SLADE—Feb. 22, at Hampton Court Palace, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Marcus Slade, colonel of the 50th Regt., aged 86.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-19m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-31a.
Bombay Races, Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, Hunters' Flat Races.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Bombay Medical Commission Exhibition, Oval.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-52m., 4-7a. Low water, 9-5m., 9-16a.
Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground.

Maxim: "Una mina de plata es la miseria, una mina de oro es la ruina" ("A Silver mine means poverty, a Gold mine ruin").—SPANISH PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 15.—Mr. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 3-35m., 5-19a. Low water, 10-1m., 10-48a.

Tuesday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mill Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Articled Clerks' Examination, High Court, B. V. R., Inspection of the Battalion by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 4-14m., 7-0a., Low water, 11-30m.

Wednesday, March 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Meeting for a memorial of the late Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., at Graham's Building, 5-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Home Street, 2-30 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42, Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. Industrial Development Scheme of India, meeting in the Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 6-23m., 8-31a. Low water, 1-36m., 1-5a.

Thursday, March 18.—Mr. A. K. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10-30 a.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-10 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-40 p.m: Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 8 2m., 9-24a. Low water, 24-7m., 2-22a.

BORAH DINNER.—The annual dinner to the Borah Community was given yesterday at the Babulla Tank Tent Factory by Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

SCALDED BY A LAMP.—In the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Akbarkhan Ahmed, (22), a Mahomedan, was addmitted suffering from burns on his right hand, the result of the accidental falling of a lighted kerosene oil lamp.

ACCIDENT IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Dhondu Gopal, (22), a Hindu labourer, was brought to Bombay from Oodwada village in the Surat District, to be taken to the J. J. Hospital. While working in a quarry hole the accused was injured during blasting operations.

BURST OF WATER MAINS.—Last Friday two bursts occurred in the Municipal mains, one at Chinchpoogli and another at Sion. They are both now completely repaired, and the usual supply was resumed since yesterday.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following number of patients attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim during the last month:—Males 842, females 570, male children 306, female children 193, total 1,911. Chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, round worms and bronchitis.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to unforeseen difficulties Prof. Welinker's address fixed to day has been postponed. The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Barrister-at-law, will expound Emerson's Essays.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devenha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Wednesday the 17th instant. Pareel mail for China closes at the new General Post Office at 8 a.m. the same day.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12-30 p.m., on 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Egypt and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Processional March..Edina............Ord Hume
Overture..............Rule Britannia.Schindelmeiser
Selection..............The Orchid.....Ivon Caryll
Valse.....................Amorettea Tange...Gung'l
Selection..............H. M. S. Pinafore...Sullivan
Spanish Sereuade....La Paloma......Gradier

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March..................On Jersey Shore.........Pryor
Overture...........Crown Diamond.........Auber
Song A Song of Thanksgiving ....Alletson
A Dervish Chorus...In the Soudan.........Sebek
Selection..............Carmen.................Godfrey
Valse................., Dancing Girl...........Coste
Intermezzo..........Irrawady.................Retford

BAND AT THE MAHALAXIMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S.J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March......The Washington Post........Sousa
Overture....Light Cavalry..................Suppe
Polka.......Off We go.......................Ch. Coote
Selection....Girl from Kays ....Caryll
Valse ....Andalusiche Lubestraume.Freedmann
Selection....The Gaiety Echoes..........Caryll
Cake Walk.The Brooklyn.....................Thurban

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played by the Gloucester Regiment's Band this (Saturday) evening :—

March..........Through bolts and bars...Urbach
Overture........Festival ....Leutner
Valse.............Tafelrunde.......................Gung'l
Caprice..........Echoes des Bastions ......Kling
Reminiscences of Gounod ....Godfrey
Muzurka..........Zuleika ....Squire
(a) Intermezzo { Onkel Fichte............ } Linken
(b) Gavotte..... { Wedding Bells.......... } Rimmer
(a) Moreean... { Salut D'Amore........... } Elgar
(b) Galop....... { Post Horn................. } Koenig

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow, (Sunday) :—

March..................The Little Drummer......Felise
Overture...............Giovana D'Arco.Verdi
{ A Song Cornet Solo.The Adieu.........Schubert
{ B Song Cornet Solo.Sereuade............Schubert
Selection...............The Three Little Maids......Ruben
Valse.....................Estudiantina.....Waldteufel
Selection...............Miss Hook of Holland......Caryll
Galop.....................Birds Beak.........Fahrbach

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Amount previously announced, Rs. 15,23,525-15-6; from Mr. Naoroji Jamshedji Modi, in sacred memory of his late mother, Bai Peerozbai, widow of the late Jamshedji Rustomji Modi, suberibed in her Uthamna ceremony, Rs. 500; from the collection box placed at Seth Hormusjee B. Wadia's Fire Temple, Rs. 129-1-3; in sacred memory of dear sister Aimai, Rs. 100; from the collection box placed at Seth Cowasjee B. Banajee's Fire Temple, Rs. 80-2. Received direct by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet :—In memory of the late Mr. Bhikhajee Maneckji Damania, (who died at Naosari) subscribed in his Uthamna ceremony by his relative and from his estate Rs. 25; Mr. Adarjee Dossabhoy Choksi subscribed in the Uthamna ceremony of his brother Sorabjee Dossabhoy Choksey, Rs. 10; Mr. Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Dhondi, subscribed in the Uthamna ceremony of his late brother-in-law, Mr. Sorabji Dossabhoy Choksi, Rs. 10; won in a lottery Mr Hormusjee Cooverji Modi, (subscribed in the Uthamna ceremony of his late aunt Bai Pirojbai Jamsetji Modi, Rs 25; Mr F E Dinshaw (instalment for the month of January 1909), Rs.25; Mr Rustomji Cooverjee Modi, in memory of his late aunt Bai Peerozbai Jamsetji R Modi, Rs. 25; Mr Merwanji Cooverjee Modi and Bai Dinbai Merwanji Modi, in memory of the late Bai Peerozbai J Modi, Rs.25; in memory of the late Mr Nanabhai Muncherji Banaji on his Baj ceremony from his mother, Rs. 25; Mr N M B, Rs. 20; from the collection box placed at the Agiari of Seth Maneckji Naoroji Seth, Rs. 13-10-6; in sacred memory of the 12th anniversary of her only dear son Cawasji from his afflicted mother Roj Din Mah Sherever, Rs.12; Mr Muncherjee Maneckjee Patel or Driver, in memory of his late son Nadersha, Rs. 11; B M B, in memory of the late Cooverjee Rustomjee Modi, Roze Amerdad Maha Sherevar, Rs.7; Mr J A B, in memory of his late dear mother, Rs.5; Mr M D B, in memory of his late dear father, Rs. 5; a Zoroastrian, on Roze 7th Maha 6th, Rs.5; in sacred memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Mr Rattonsha Cawasji Wadia, from his relative Bai Rattanbai Merwanji Cama, Roze Aneran Maha Serevar, Rs. 5; from the collection box placed at Seth Merwanji Framji Panday's Dharamsala at Karalwadi, Rs. 3-11; total Rs 15,24,597-5-3.

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and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

MATRICULATION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the result of the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was out, I announced through the papers that I would give as prizes one set of my work,—"Useful Instruction" in matters religious, moral and other—in three volumes (Price Rs. 7), sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, as a prize and library book in each of the following cases :—

a. To the Hindu boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

b. To the Mahomedan boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

c. To the Parsi boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

d. To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

e. To the boy or girl, of any other community not specified above, who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

f. To the girl of any community who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the said examination.

g. To the student who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination, from out of the four schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

I beg now to notify through the medium of your valuable paper that the prizes have been won as under :—

a. Patwardhan Ramkrishna Purshottam of the Ratnagiri High School. The prize has been delivered to the winner through the Librarian, Elphinstone College.

b. Mr. Mooraj Abdullah of St. Mary's College, Bombay; prize delivered through the Rector of the said College.

c. Mr. Kanga Pherozshaw Jamsetji of St. Xavier's High School; delivered through the Librarian, Elphinstone College.

d. Mr. Campos Francis John of St. Xavier's High School; delivered through the Principal.

e. Miss Ezekiel Florence Elizabeth of St. Helena's School, Poona; delivered through the Principal.

f. Miss Ezekiel Florence Elizabeth of St. Helena's School, Poona; delivered through the Principal.

g. Mr. Sanjana Manchershaw Byramjee of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat; delivered through the Manager of the "Gujarat Mitra."

In conclusion I beg most heartily to thank the abovementioned ladies and gentlemen for helping me in the matter of delivering the said prizes.—Yours, etc.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., L.L.B.,
Pleader, High Court.

Dumas, March 11.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A NEW programme is announced with effect from to-night, which includes (as a special item by general request) the excellent film known as "Dogs used as Smugglers." The subject is a most interesting one, illustrating the wonderful sagacity of our canine friends, and their capacity to play up to the most exacting demands on their intelligence. The other items of the programme comprise the usual variety of comic, dramatic, and other subjects connected with daily events of a more or less general character, both grave and gay, and suitable to all tastes. It is a noteworthy fact that, though the selection of items is by no means an easy matter to meet the tastes of so cosmopolitan a community as that of Bombay, the interest that continues to be manifested in the entertainment by the numbers who visit it is abndant proof that the efforts of the Management to please all classes of their visitors have met with practical appreciation and support.

A FIRM WITH A HISTORY.

Not many commercial houses can boast such a history as that of Messrs. Martell and Co., the famous brandy distillers of Cognac in France. This firm, after being in existence for almost two centuries, is to-day as much alive as ever. The business is still carried on by descendants of the original founder—Jean Martell—and now extends its ramifications through every civilised country in the world. It is as well to remember that the Blue and Silver Label associated with the name of Martell is the consumer's best safeguard against spurious brandies. The business of Martell & Co. has been built up on honest trading, and their name on a bottle of brandy is a sure guarantee to the purchaser that he is getting value for his money in genuine pot-still Cognac Brandy.

LORD LAMINGTON, under medical advice, is spending a short time on the Continent. He had intended to speak in the debate on the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill, says the "Times," more particularly in reference to the admission of Indians to the Executive Councils. He fears that the proposed change may lead to a limitation of outside consultation of Indian opinion by the Governments concerned, and that hence the main object of the change may be defeated. Lord Lamington approves of the general idea of increasing the scope of debate in the Legislative Councils.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 12.

The weather has been dry and skies are clear over the whole country, but a fresh depression is affecting Persia, and conditions are likely to become unsettled in Baluchistan and Kashmir within the next two days.

Temperature has fallen over the greater part of Northern India and is generally in defect in the west of the Province of Bengal. The air continues very dry over almost the whole country.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Sirsa. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is nearly normal but the minimum is low.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture at Jhansi but remains drier than usual at the other stations. Temperature has fallen and is generally in defect both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in south Rajputana but in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal or in slight defect but the minimum is generally low.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become very lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar but remain clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air continues in defect. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is low at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in defect. Temperature has fallen; the maximum is now lower than usual in the north-eastern districts, while the minimum is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the south but clear in the north Konkan. The moisture in the air is still in defect at Bombay but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in south Hyderabad and in defect generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature is higher than at many stations but the minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear except for light cloud in Kathiawar and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The air is nearly everywhere drier than usual and temperature especially at night is low in Northern India.

Weather is probably becoming unsettled in Persia.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th March.

583 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

584 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th instant parade at 10.30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

As it is positive that practice will be carried out on the 14th and 21st instant, it is hoped that every member, including reservists will turn out.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March.

Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

586 INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps (Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies) in the Town Hall Compound on Monday the 15th inst. parade at the Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps belt, bayonet, pouch and Rifle with sling. Rifles and side arms can be obtained at Head-Quarters for those who have not already drawn them.

Inspections.—After inspecting the E. E. Company last Thursday evening on Middle Ground, General Greenfield G. O. C. Bombay Brigade expressed himself very pleased indeed with the work done by the Company and Congratulated all hands for their keen interest and especially for the excellent turn out for all night runs, the muster being 33, he was glad to add on the authority of the I. S. D. that the technical knowledge of the Company was all that could be desired.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th March.

816. Church Parade.—Sunday the 14th instant.—The Battalion will parade for Divine Service. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Helmets and Rifles. Medals to be worn.

817. The battalion will parade at 6-15 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.

Dress.—Drill order, Caps.

818. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

819. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Byculla and at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

820. Rifle Meeting.—Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 p.m.

Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th March. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.

821. All members who have not yet completed the individual matches may do so after the Cadet marching competition at Ghat Kopar on Wednesday 17th inst. Firing for these matches will probably commence about 9 a. m.

822. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following mornings:—

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.
Sunday the 14th
Monday the 15th
Tuesday the 16th
Thursday the 18th
Friday the 19th and Saturday the 20th inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

823. Strength.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength :—

No. 4368 Vol. W. Fratel } "F." Coy.
No. 5421 Vol. F. G. Hardaker
No. 5790 Vol. A. Mungavin
No. 5944 Vol. G. Robbins
No. 5941 Vol. B. Ryan
No. 6339 Cyclist H. L. Hubbard "E." Coy.
No. 6465 Cadet L. Albuquerque } "L" Coy.
No. 6272 Cadet C. H. Grayhurst

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MILITARY OFFICERS, BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, February 22, Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the petitions of the military officers of the Bombay Political Department have been as yet received by the Secretary of State; whether any decision has been arrived at in regard to them; and whether, in fixing the new scale of pay, regard will be had to the improved rates of regimental pay recently granted.

Mr. Buchanan: The recommendations of the Government of India on the petitions of the military officers of the Bombay Political Department have not yet been received by the Secretary of State in Council, who therefore is not in a position to arrive at a decision.

As regards the last clause of the question. I can only say at present that, before the improved rates of regimental pay had been approved, it had been laid down that in certain cases military officers of the Bombay Political Department, were entitled to the difference between the consolidated pay of their grade in the department and the pay of their military rank.

REWARDS FOR QUALIFYING IN LANGUAGES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India; Whether the Secretary of State has, as intimated in October last, consulted the Government of India as to the advisability of making officers of the Indian Army eligible for rewards for qualifying as interpreters in European languages other than Russian; and whether any decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The reply of the Government of India has not yet been received.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. McArthur asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any final decision had yet been given in the Russian Courts with respect to the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British ships "St. Kilda," "Hipsang," and "Oldhamia," respectively, during the Russo-Japanese war; and what was the present position of these cases.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The appeal from the finding of the Libau Prize Court in the case of the "St. Kilda" came before the Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg on Dec. 24 last The Court, while maintaining that the detention of the "St. Kilda" was justifiable, recognised that the vessel and certain portions of her cargo were entitled to be released, and granted the appellants leave to recover Losses incurred, thus reversing the finding of the Libau Port Prize Court. In the majority of the cargo claims the Supreme Court upheld the finding of the Lower Court. The case of the "Hipsang" is still pending before the Russian tribunals. It was referred back to the Libau Prize Court by the Supreme Prize Court in April last in order that the evidence of certain Russian members of the crew, who had not previously been examined, should be taken. The delays that have arisen, especially in regard to this case, have formed the subject of repeated representations on the part of his Majesty's Government. The case of the "Oldhamia" came before the SupremePrize Court, on appeal, on Dec. 12 last. Except in certain unimportant details, affecting the cargo, which belonged to the American Standerd Oil Company, the Court practically upheld the finding of the Lower Court, which condemned both vessel and cargo. I may add that the texts of the judgments in both the cases of the "St. Kilda" and "Oldhamia" have not yet reached his Majesty's Government. Both these cases involve questions of principle of considerable importance which will be carefully considered when the full terms of the findings are received.

Mr. McArthur asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any definite reply had been received from the Russian Government to the representations made by his Majesty's Government with regard to the cases of the "Knight Commander" and "Calchas" respectively; what was the present position of these cases; and whether there were any other claims by British subjects upon the Russian Government of which he was cognisant, arising out of the Russo-Japanese war, which still remained unsettled.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I must refer the hon. member to the answer given to him on July 27 last. No further communication has since that date been received from the Russian Government in regard to the case of the "Knight Commander." The owners of the innocent cargo on board that vessel have, I am informed, instructed an advocate to take steps in the Libau Prize Court of the recovery of their losses. A reply was received from the Russian Government in September last, which left little hope of obtaining through diplomatic channels any compensation from the Russian Government for the losses occasioned by the detention of the "Calchas." The terms of the reply were communicated to the interested parties at the time. His Majesty's Government did not see their way to press the case further. As regards the claims arising in the case of the "Ikhona," the finding of the Port Prize Court condemning the vessel was reversed, and the amount of damages is at present in process of assessment by the Libau Prize Court. These cases, together with those referred to in my answer to the hon. member's other question to-day, comprise all the shipping cases outstanding; and the only other claims remaining are those which relate to cargo on board the "Malacca," in which case the Russian Government have compensated the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the detention of the vessel, and certain claims of a different category in connection with the destruction or loss of private property on land during the war. These are still under consideration or in course of adjustment.

In reply to further questions, Mr. McKinnon Wood said, he believed action was being taken by the owners of the "Knight Commander." He did not think action by the Government was necessary in the case at the moment.

INDIA MUSEUM.

Mr. Johnson-Hicks asked the President of the Board of Education whether it was intended, in the reorganisation of the collections at South Kensington by the Board of Education, that the India Museum, handed over to their custody by the India Office, should be broken up and the fragments distributed according to materials among the arts and crafts in the new galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum; and whether steps would be taken to preserve its value based on the association of objects round India as a centre for students of history and anthropology and especially for foreigners, who expected to find in London some outward and visible sign of our Indian Empire, and to preserve the political and national value of the India Museum.

Mr. Runciman: In conjunction with my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India, I am considering this matter, but I am not yet in a position to make any announcement.

GARRISON ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Mr. Ashley asked the Secretary of State for War, on what grounds the 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, had been disbanded, after having been in existence for nearly fifty years; and whether another company had been sent to replace it in India.

Mr. Haldane: This company is being disbanded, as the Government of India has decided that one coast defence company is not required. Part of the "personnel" of this company is being drafted into heavy batteries in India on augmentation of their establishment. It is not proposed to replace the disbanded company in India.

Mr. Ashley: Are we to understand that the number of gunners in India is not diminished?

Mr. Haldane: As I said, part of the company is being drafted into heavy batteries in India. The remainder has been absorbed in other ways.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR LASCAR SEAMEN.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Council has powers to provide official interpreters and legal assistance for lascar seamen in the event of a case being brought into Court where lascars are directly concerned or affected; and whether, in matters of the kind stated, the India Office will give general supervision to then in the interests of this class of seamen.

Mr. Buchanan: The India office has no special powers to provide official interpreters and legal assistance for lascar seamen. The Secretary of State is informed that the Strangers Home for Asiatics gives assistance in cases where an interpreter is required in the London Police Courts; and he is confident that the presiding magistrate may be trusted to see that lascars are not prejudiced from inability to retain counsel. He has no means of exercising a general supervision over these cases, but he would lend assistance in any special case which might be brought to his notice.

MR. KRISHNA KUMAR'S FAMILY.

On Tuesday, Feb. 23, Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have offered to the family of Mr. Krishna Kumar Mittra, who was deported from his home without charge or trial in December last, a sum of £14 a month; and whether a similar offer has been made to the families of the eight other British subjects deported at the same time, and, if not, why the distinction has been made in Mr. Mittra's case.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the family of the prisoner mentioned, and similar allowances, varying in amount according to the needs of the case, for the families of four of the other prisoners. In the remaining four cases the families own property and require no assistance. The family of Mr. Mittra has declined to accept the allowance.

Dr. Rutherford: On what grounds did the Government make these allowances? Is it because these men are innocent?

Mr. Buchanan: No. In the case of a man who is the breadwinner of the family assistance is given to the family.

Mr. Mackarness: Is that done in the case of a convicted criminal?

Mr. Buchanan; No, sir.

DEPORTED PRISONERS IN BENGAL.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can inform the House in what places the nine British subjects, who were arrested in Bengal and deported in December last, are now imprisoned; upon whose evidence they have been deprived of their liberty; and for how long it is intended to keep them in gaol without charge or trial.

Mr. Buchanan: The nine persons arrested are confined in the gaols at Bareilly, Insein, Agra, Rawalpindi, Thayetmyo, Lucknow, Bassein Montgomery, and Fatehgarh respectively. The Secretary of State considers it undesirable to make any statement on the second question; and it is impossible in present circumstances to answer the third.

Mr. Mackarness: Have any of these gentlemen been informed by the Government of India why they have been imprisoned?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot go into the details of every application made to the Government of India and the answers given by that Government.

Mr. A. Herbert: Are these people informed that they may ask the Government on what grounds they are imprisoned?

Mr. Buchanan: They have full opportunity, I think, of communicating with the Government.

Mr. Mackarness: May we infer that these men are told what the charge against them is?

Mr. Buchanan: No, sir. My hon friend is not entitled to draw any inference of that sort.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Alden asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is aware that the Commission appointed by Lord Curzon in 1902 to inquire into the condition of the Indian Police reported in 1905 that in Bengal the prosecution of Police cases before magistrates was in the hands of officers who were ignorant of law and procedure, ill-trained and incapable of conducting a case of any intricacy; and whether, in the secret magisterial inquiries authorised by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, these Police will be entrusted with the duty of prosecuting British subjects.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is aware of the report to which the question refers. It relates to a state of things which the Police Commission was appointed to remedy, and which has, he believes, been much improved by measures taken since the report was published. The inquiries mentioned in the latter part of the question are not conducted by the ordinary Police, but by specially selected officers of the Criminal Investigation Department.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. George Gooch asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to a report made in 1905 by a Commission in India, presided over by Sir Andrew Fraser, in which the Commissioners unanimously reported that there was no branch of the administration in that country in which improvement was so imperatively called for as in the Police, and that the evil was greatest in the investigating staff, which was both dishonest and tyrannical; and what steps have been taken to remedy the state of things disclosed in that Report.

Mr. Buchanan: If the hon. member will refer to the Resolution of the Government of India which was presented to this House together with the report of the Police Commission in 1905, he will find a full statement of the proposals of the Government of India for acting upon the recommendations of the Commission. Their proposals are being carried out as quickly as financial considerations permit, and large grants have already been made in the various provinces for the improvement of the Police and to secure a better class of officers for the investigation of crime.

Mr. George Gooch asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the pay of ordinary police constables in India varies from £5 to £7 a year; whether the pay of head constables varies from £12 to £18 a year; and whether it is part of the duty of these officers to investigate cases of suspected crime and to procure and present to the Courts evidence of criminal charges.

Mr. Buchanan: The pay of police constables varies between Rs. 7 and Rs. 20 a month, and the pay of head constables between Rs. 12 and Rs. 35 a month. Neither class of officer is charged with the duty of investigating criminal charges; for this sub-inspectors are responsible, at Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether, after the union of the South African States in one dominion, the grievances of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal would under the new Constitution, be dealt with by the Dominion Legislature or by the Transvaal.

Colonel Seely.—I am not yet in a position to say exactly how the Union will affect the Indians, though it would appear that the Union and not the Provincial Legislature will be to a considerable extent responsible. The subject is engaging the attention of his Majesty's Government.

THE INDIA MUSEUM.

Mr. A. King asked the President of the Board of Education whether the Board of Education had made special provision in the plans of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the India Museum, handed over to their custody by the India Council; whether the Board of Education intended to break up the collection of the India Museum and to distribute the fragments according to material with other objects collected in Europe and elsewhere, or did they propose to preserve the India collection in its entirety in Section C (Board of Education Report, Cd. 4,389) of their classification devoted to collections which must be kept together; and whether the Board of Education had received the sanction of the India Office to the proposed breaking up of India Museum.

Mr. Runciman.—No part of the new premises was allocated in the plans to the Indian exhibits, or to any other particular portion of the collections. With regard to the rest of the question, I must refer to the answer which I gave yesterday to the hon. member for North-West Manchester.

Mr. Rees: Do I understand it to be an open question now whether the Indian collection shall be broken up or kept together?

Mr. Runciman: The matter is under discussion between the Secretary of State for India and myself, and we have not yet arrived at a definite decision.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state how many samitis or associations in India have been suppressed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, by order of the Executive; and whether the members of those associations become punishable with or without trial, or upon what evidence.

Mr. Buchanan: Five samitis or associations have been declared unlawful under Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. The penalties imposed by Section 17 of that Act on members of those associations can only be inflicted after trial in ordinary course of law upon such evidence as satisfies the Court.

Mr. Mackarness: What evidence is there that these associations are criminal?

Mr. Buchanan: I refer my hon. friend to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, under which the Government of India can declare an association to be unlawful, under certain conditions.

Mr. Mackarness: But do the Government proceed on any evidence declaring them unlawful, and, if so, on what evidence?

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India takes action under the Act on information submitted by what they believe to be the most competent authorities.

Mr. Mackarness: Are they the Police?

Mr. Buchanan: My hon. friend is hardly fair (cheers) in endeavouring to depreciate the information which is given by responsible authorities in India. The local authorities have taken care in the discharge of these very invidious duties to get information upon the subject on which they act from highly responsible persons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rees: Are not the Police for the most part natives of India, and did not a member of the Viceroy's Council describe these associations as nurseries of sedition and assassination?

No answer was given.

THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Sir E. Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has replied as follows to Mr. Dillon: His Majesty's Government have informed the Russian Government that they are disposed to think that the best course to adopt would be for Great Britain and Russia to stand entirely aloof from the internal affair of Persia. Recognising, however, that it might be more difficult for Russia to maintain this attitude, as she has a frontier and settled districts coterminous with the most disturbed parts of Persia, they are prepared to co-operate with the Russian Government on certain lines. They agree that till representative Government is established the condition of Persia is not likely to improve. They would consent to advise the Shah to call to his Council able and energetic men, capable of assisting him in drawing up a scheme of representative Government and to dismiss reactionary advisers, believed to be the chief opponents of a popular policy and to be largely responsible for the condition of affairs at Ispahan and Teheran. They would be prepared to advise the Shah to elaborate at once a scheme of elective Government; and, as this advice has often been given and disregarded, they have suggested intimating to the Shah that unless a form of constitutional Government is granted, he will get no support of any kind from the British and Russian Governments, who would have to take measures to safeguard their interests. They have also informed the Russian Goverment that, should a loan be considered necessary later, the conditions would require careful consideration, and that they would not consent to any advance unless approved by an elected Assembly. The question of consulting the Russian Government as to the publication of this and any further correspondence will be considered when negotiations have resulted in a definite conclusion. Meanwhile, however, I may state that there is no difference in principle between the British and Russian Governments as to the object and conditions that should be kept in view.

THE ADEN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the question of a contribution by the British Treasury towards the cost of the Aden Boundary Commission of 1903-1904 has been determined; and, if so, what decision has been arrived at.

Mr. Buchanan: A proposal that half the cost of the delimitation should be claimed from British revenues was made by the Government of India in December 1902, but the then Secretary of State decided to take no action in the matter. The present Secretary of State has since considered the question in the light of the history of the delimitation and of the reasons which weighed with his predecessor, and has come to the same conclusion.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the consent of Parliament was obtained under Clause 53 of the Government of India Act of 1858 to the expedition undertaken by the Aden Boundary Commission in 1903-1904, which is stated in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 338 to be a military operation by the Government of India beyond India; and if so, when was such consent obtained.

Mr. Buchanan: The return is not confined, as is patent on the face of it, to military operations beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions, and the duties of the escort employed with the British Commission in delimiting the border between Yemen and the Aden Protectorate were not of a kind to fall under the definition given in Section 55 of the Government of India Act of military operations carried on beyond such frontiers.

THE PURCHASE OF STORES.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Committee appointed in February, 1906, to inquire into the whole system of purchasing stores required by the Government of India has completed its inquiries and, if so, whether he will lay its Report upon the table.

Mr. Buchanan: The Committee appointed by the Government of India in February 1906 to inquire into the system of purchasing stores required by that Government presented its Report the same year. The whole question has been the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and the Secretary of State has sanctioned modifications of the rules and procedure previously in force. He does not consider that it would be advisable in the public interest to lay the Report of he Committee upon the table.

MESSRS. TAGORE AND BROWN AND THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF ART.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether Messrs. A. N. Tagore and Percy Brown have recently been appointed as joint principals of the Calcutta School of Art; whether Mr. Tagore is in charge of the fine art side and also keeper of the art gallery; whether the salary of Mr. Tagore is fixed at Rs, 350 a month and the salary of Mr. Brown at Rs. 1,100 a month; and, if so, what is the reason of this difference.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information as to the appointment of joint principals. In the latest Civil Lists received Mr. Brown is shown as principal of the Lahore School of Art, while Mr. Tagore's substantive appointment at Calcutta is that of vice-principal only. He appears to have been acting temporarily as principal on a total salary of Rs. 450 a month.

ORDERS FOR STEEL COACH-SCREWS OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM.

On Wednesday, Feb. 24, Mr. Staveley-Hill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he will state what orders have been given by the India Office for steel coach-screws since January, 1908, to firms outside the United Kingdom; and the reason for preferring foreign to British-made screws.

Mr. Buchanan: Ten orders for steel coach-screws have, since Jan. 1, 1908, been placed with firms outside the United Kingdom. The total weight was 3.452 tons and the money value £34,962. The reason for the preference given to foreign over British-made screws was that the prices asked for the latter were from 20 to 45 per cent. higher than those tendered by Continental makers.

Mr. Staveley-Hill: Will the right hon. gentleman give the price per ton that was estimated for?

Mr. Buchanan: I have said that taking it all over there was a difference of between 20 and 45 per cent between foreign and the lowest British offer. The average was about 33 per cent.

Mr. A S Wilson: Why is it the Government always set the example to this country of giving preference to foreign manufacturers?

REPORT ON INDIAN REFORMS.

Mr. Hobhouse informed Mr. William Jones that the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation of Government in India would be ready for circulation on Feb. 27.

THE ASSASSINATION OF ASHUTOSH BISWAS.

Mr Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the assassination of the Public Prosecutor Ashutosh Biswas at Alipore.

Mr. Buchanan: I made a statement to the House last night regarding this case. As regards the facts of the murder, the reports received by the Secretary of State do not enable him to add anything to the telegrams published in the newspapers.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the final report of the Government of India on the subject of railway communication between India and Ceylon has been received at the India Office; and what action it is proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Buchanan: The final report of the Government of India has not yet been received: it is proposed to await it.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can make a statement or lay papers before the House showing the effect of the change announced in the military department of the Government of India; whether the military supply department, as modified by the late Government, and again by the present Secretary of State in his despatch of Feb. 9, 1906, is to be abolished and the head of the supply department is to cease to be a member of the Viceroy's Council; whether the present Viceroy in Council has initiated or agreed to these proposals and whether any dissents have been recorded; and if the House can be informed of the reasons assigned for reversing the unanimous opinion of the Government of India, expressed by the late Viceroy in Council, to the effect that Army administration not of a purely military character should be left in charge of a military member of Council other than the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Buchanan: The information desired by the right hon. member will be found in papers which will shortly be presented to Parliament.

N.-W. FRONTIER RAIDS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can inform the House how many raids on the North-West Frontier have occurred during January 1909, and with what loss of life and property; and what steps the Government of India are taking to prevent further raids.

Mr. Buchanan: The reports received show four cases of raids during the month of January. Four sepoys were killed and five wounded. Two British officers were wounded. Five hundred sheep and goats were carried off. As regards the second paragraph of the question I would refer the honorable member to the answer I gave on Dec. 16 last. I have no special information as to the details of the arrangements made in regard to the distribution of troops and Police.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he can say what is the estimated cost of the changes in the machinery of Indian Government as proposed by him.

Mr. Buchanan: In view of the uncertainty as to the extent of the changes in some directions, and of the degree to which in all cases the resulting expenditure will depend upon details which cannot be foreseen, it is impossible to give any accurate estimate of the total cost. The Government of India have been communicated with on the subject.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If, before the Indian Councils' Bill is discussed in the House of Commons, he will publish the correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India subsequent to his Despatch of Nov. 27. 1908.

Mr. Buchanan: The correspondence on the subject of Indian Reforms, which has passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India since Nov. 27, 1908, relates almost exclusively to the arrangements which will have to be made under the provisions of the Indian Council Bill, if and when it becomes law. No part of the correspondence can be published before the discussion of the Bill. When the correspondence is completed, the Secretary of State will consider the question of publication.

NATIVE SOLDIERS AND RE-VACCINATION.

Mr. Lupton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If officers commanding Native regiments in India have any authority to compel the officers and men under their control to undergo the operation of re-vaccination or of inoculation for plague; and, if not, will he cause a notice to be circulated to forbid such practices.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India on this subject, but is not in a position to answer the honourable member's question at present.

MR. VENUGOPAL CHETTI'S MARRIAGE.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Madras Government has taken action in respect of Mr. Venugopal Chetti, Judge of Chingleput, who attempted to set aside his marriage with an Englishwoman, similar to that which was taken by the Government of the East African Protectorate in respect of the officer whose relations with Native women were brought last session before the notice of the House.

Mr. Buchanan: So far as the Secretary of State is aware, the Government of Madras have taken no action in the matter.

THE DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

In a very thin House Mr. Mackarness moved an amendment, which Mr. Hart-Davies seconded, declaring that Parliament, while cordially welcoming the proposals for the reform of the Government of India, was of opinion that their success was gravely endangered by the fact that native British subjects were subjected to imprisonment and deportation without having had any charge made against them and without having been convicted of any crime.

Mr. Buchanan, in a temperate defence of the exceptional steps taken to cope with the agitation in India, justified the enforcement of the Regulation of 1818 enabling the Government to arrest individuals without putting them on their trial, and conferring the power of detention for an indefinite time. That it was absolutely essential that the Government of India should retain these powers was the decided opinion of his Majesty's Government. The Governor-General in Council reported that by these means it was possible to lay hands on the individuals who were the real instigators of many of the Anarchist crimes and outrages. There was a volume of evidence shewing that in Bengal there was an organised conspiracy against British rule. The exceptional measures in Bengal were therefore fully justified. The Government regretted having to enforce them, and hoped that they would only be temporary. It was not the view in India that the Government were endeavouring to introduce a reactionary policy or inaugurating a system of coercion. The people knew of the great scheme of proposed reforms. Some of the Extremists would probably be influenced for good by the Councils Bill; but those who sought to advance their views by assassination and the use of bombs must be punished. We owed it to India an humanity to bring such crimes to an end. Supporters of the amendment believe that exactly the same Constitution could be granted to India as we enjoyed here; but that was an ideal, and in times of emergency theories and ideals must be placed on one side. But the Government would not be deterred by the agitation from advancing on the road of administrative progress.

Lord Percy, in a brief speech, expressed entire approval of the action of the Government.

The debate was continued by Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Rees, and Sir H. Cotton, and then the amendment was rejected by 195 votes against 76.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicine Co., P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN NOTE PAPER.

Tastes change so rapidly nowadays in the matter of notepaper and envelopes, that the old plan of ordering a dozen reams at a time has become a misplaced economy. Last year's stationery is, in fact, absolutely useless, except for business notes and letters to tradesmen, while last season's stamping is almost as impossible as the menu cards of twelve months ago. By the middle of February, however, fashions in stationery for the coming season declare themselves, and the great problem of pointed versus two-cornered flaps, and "Duke" versus "Albert" size where notepaper and envelopes are concerned is settled once and for all. There is no question as to the popular size and paper of the moment. There is practically no choice between "Duchess" and "Duke," both of which are more square and are larger than the old-fashioned Albert shape, and give sufficient scope for the huge handwriting of the day. Most people can, in fact, squeeze more than two words into each line where large paper of this description is used, which is more than can be said of the narrow sheets on which a woman would, perhaps, write to her washerwoman nowadays, but which she would hesitate to use in making an appointment with her tailor. Colour and texture count, besides, as much as shape. One of the latest ideas in paper is a revival of the once-popular old-English style, with its heavy and rough surface and uncut edges, the paper itself being, however, slightly and almost invisibly lined horizontally, and delightfully firm and thick. There is, at the same time, a great demand as well for rough paper with smooth edges; whilst, although a great many people prefer to use stationery blocks, these necessitate stamping the address at home. As regards colour, the favourites of the hour are duck's egg shades and pale Cyprus blue. The deep, pronounced blue which was so much in vogue last season is less in demand and the most fashionable styles suggest blue lave, while the stamping is in itself a work of art. There have, moreover, never been greater possibilities in the matter of originality than there are this year. The address—important though it may be—takes an absolutely secondary place to the monogram, name, or crest which stamps the paper with the individuality of the owner. In its simplest form, this "private mark" is encircled with a hair-like circle, matching the colour of the address, and enclosing the name, entwined letter, a crest or coronet, and initial, as the case may be. Although stamping of this description is by no means expensive, and adds little to the stationery bill, the same cannot be said of the elaborate devices, highly coloured, extravagantly gilt, and exquisite in design, with which the paper de luxe of the day is ornamented. Cinque-cento scrolls are most exquisitely engraved with the name or address, while the tablet is borne by "petits amours," daintily coloured or is encircled with trails of rosebuds, beautifully tinted, and giving the effects of hand-painting. If these elaborations are reserved for private use, and destined for short social notes, the plain paper which in every house is provided for writing-room, library, and drawing-room use, as well as visitors' rooms, is as simple as the fancy paper is ornate. Extremes are run also in the matter of type, and either large characters are used, or a flowing Italian hand or script, in the style of a visiting card, is substituted, the latter representing however, only a novelty which is being tentatively introduced just now. If the paper is pale blue the lettering is in a deeper shade, green, mauve, and grey being treated in the same manner, while a curiously successful effect is gained by employing scarlet or emerald green lettering on white paper and silver on grey. Tarnished gold monograms and addresses are favourites, while a great penchant is also shown for a "watered" background the wording being stamped, and the paper behind it shaded and blurred away into the tone of the background. Bookplates—even when books are few, and the temptation to lend unwisely is not yielded to—are as essential nowadays as stationery. Every woman who respects her own taste in reading, and likes to gather a few novelists and poets round her, makes a point of marking them for her own in a more satisfactory method than that of writing her name on the flyleaf. It is not, however, every one who can afford the elaborate plate, engraved after their own fancy, and on which their personal tastes are indicated in detail. The new book stamp is far simpler, and consists of nothing more nor less than the name of the owner, surrounded with festoons of roses, or with a plain architectural scroll. The design is however, engraved, the name being written in flowing script, or printed in open characters. In some cases, the engraving is slightly tinted, whilst in others it simply suggests an extremely fine etching.

Hair faddists have much in common with the many exercise, sleep, and food eccentrics of the day, who start contradictory regimes weekly, and whose only settled doctrine is a profound disbelief in any one else's cures. The latest idea is to iron the hair every now and then, heat being, it is now said, and excellent tonic, and, instead of allowing delicate hair after washing to dry slowly without touching it, the modern belief lies in expediting the operation by means of hot towels. Ironing should not, however, be practised too often, and those who believe in it take care not to allow it to be done oftener than once a week at the outset, and twice a week after the first fortnight. Two tiny nickel irons are used, and a spirit lamp employed to heat them, one being always on the flame at a time, so that the ironing can be continuous, and each tool in turn worked over the hair at the correct temperature. Another idea of the modern coiffeur is to grease the hair well before washing, so as to prevent the excessive dryness and lack of gloss which is usually inevitable after shampooing. An ordinary machine oilcan is usually filled with olive oil, and a few drops at a time worked along the centre parting, the whole of the head being gone over by degrees. If the hair is then washed in the ordinary way with shampoo powder or yolk of egg and borax, sufficient oil is said to remain, even after continued rinsing, to give a beautiful lustre to the hair. Instead of rubbing the hair with the towal when drying it, it should be dabbed gently, so as to avoid working off the gloss. Many women, especially in London, are obliged in winter time to dry-clean the hair at least weekly in addition to shampooing it in the ordinary way when a chill may put off washing day for a short time. One of the best methods of cleaning is to use American cornmeal, sifting a handful at a time lightly over the head and back hair, and then—with the aid of another person—gathering the latter on to the top of the head and securing it with a pin. Another handful of cornmeal should be shaken over the top, and the head enclosed in a tight-fitting cap. At the end of an hour the hair should be well shaken, and then brushed until no trace of powder remains, when, after the application of a few drops of brilliantine, it may be dressed in the usual way. To dry-clean overnight is, however, the best course to pursue, seven or eight hours being better than one, while a little scent may be added to the meal in order to give it a faint perfume.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A E Woods, I A, B
Mr W Maxwell, B Cov
Mr C E Low, CIE, B Cov
Rev C Stewart, B
Major P C Gabbett, I M S, M
Capt A Chalmers, IMS, M
Mr G H B Jackson, M Cov
Mr A F Pinhey, M Cov
Mr W M Standen, M
Lieut G B A Rind, 124 Bel Inf

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col E R W Carroll, I M S, B, 7 mo
Lieut-Col J J Pratt, I M S, B, 20 days
Mr G E R Graham, B Cov, 1 mo M C
Mr H F P Hall, B, 4 mo M C
Mr W Hirst, B, 4 mo
Mr S M Edwardes, Bo Cov, to 11-9-09.
Major F W Ewatt, 1-5 G R, 2 mo
Major H A Carleton, 93 Burma Inf, 15 days' M C
Major W S Eardley-Howard, I A, 1 mo
Capt W T F Thompson 57 Rifles, 6mo M C
Capt G T van der Gucht, 3 Skinner's H, 6mo M C
Capt H B Birdwood, 39 C I H, 6mo M C
Lieut J E Power, 19 L.s., to 2-4-09
Lieut G B A Rind, 124 Bel Inf, to 9 mo in all on M C
Lieut A F Hayden, I M S, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H K Trevaskis, B Cov
Miss W J Meiklejohn, B
Major H A Carleton, 93 Burma Inf
Lieut H I Money, 1-1 G R.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of others.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Neuritis
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Backache
Rheumatism
Quinsy
Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

NEW KNICKER STOCKINGS.
NEAT USEFUL COLOURS.
Graduated Legs.
Graduated Legs.

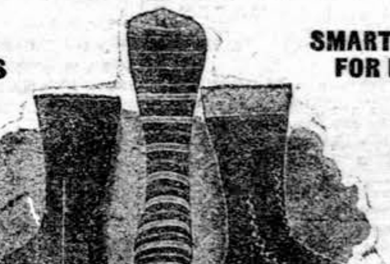
We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling, Shooting, etc.

The most up-to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. 8-8 to 3-8.

SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS

In Cashmere from Rs. 2 per pair.

Silk, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per pair.

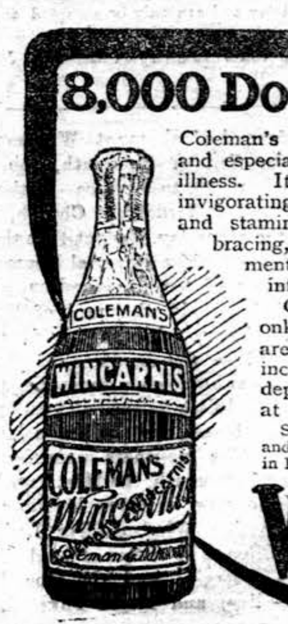


SMART SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR

StripedCashmere, from Rs. 2; Thin Thread, from Rs. 2-8; and Silk, from Rs. 7-8.

HOAR & CO., Outfitters to His Excellency, BOMBAY.

8,000 Doctors Recommend



Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

Important Question of Limitation.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

MAHOMED SHIABBY VS. THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For the plaintiff,—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

For the defendants,—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the value of certain bundles of wet dates short delivered by the defendants, and for compensation for the non-delivery. Mr. Justice Russell said, this case raised some questions of interest, and of very considerable importance, relating, as they did, to the law of limitation applicable to carriers in India. The plaintiff's case was this. The suit was filed on the 17th July 1906 against the defendants for the non-delivery of 18 and 438 bundles respectively, of wet dates, which were delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants on the conditions mentioned in the bills of lading. The 18 bundles were part of a consignment of 2,700 bundles, which were to be carried by the defendants from Bussora to Berbera. The 438 bundles were part of a consignment of 1,251 bundles to be carried from Bussora to Hodeida. The steamer in which both these consignments were to be carried from Bussora was s.s. "Gulf of Trinidad," but as she could not lie there in shallow water when fully laden, she moved outside the port, and the rest of her cargo, including all these bundles, was taken out of her in two other steamers of the defendants, namely the s.s. "Dwina" and the s.s. "King Arthur." On arrival at Berbera, the 18 and 438 bundles respectively were short delivered. The plaintiff claimed the value of the bundles short delivered, and such damages as might be deemed just. There could, his Lordship thought, be no doubt but that the suit was for compensation for the non-delivery of the bundles of wet dates. It appeared that the "Gulf of Trinidad" arrived at Berbera on the 3rd December 1903, and at Hodeida on the 6th December 1903. No evidence was given as to what would be a reasonable time for delivery, but his Lordship thought he might safely take it as 48 hours from the arrival of the ship at those places respectively. For in the absence of special contract, delivery must be within a reasonable time. This is "a term engrafted by legal implication upon a promise or duty to deliver generally," Tindal, C. J., in Raphael vs. Pickford, 5 M. and C., P. 558. So that the period of limitation under Article 31 of the Limitation Act in respect of the 18 bundles, might be said to have commenced on the 6th December, 1903. If the period of limitation was one year, of course, the suit was long out of time. No evidence as to the facts was given before his Lordship (although of course the usual issues were raised,) as it was agreed by Mr. Jardine for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lowndes for the defendants, that this question of limitation should be tried as a preliminary issue. It was worthy of noting that in the written statements no plea of limitation was expressly raised, but his Lordship gave leave to Mr. Weldon, who then appeared for the defendants, to raise it by amending paragraph one of the written statement by adding the words "defendants say that they are and were at all material dates common carriers, and that this suit is barred by the law of limitation." Mr. Lowndes, when he came into the case, took exception to the use of the word "common," and that word must be taken to be omitted from the written statement as it now stood.

There could, his Lordship thought, be no doubt that the plaint, which was drawn by eminent counsel, was intended to be what is known as "founded on contract;" and that no doubt was the reason why the period of limitation was not set up in the written statement, which was also drawn up by eminent counsel. Both sides, therefore, assumed that the plaintiff's cause of action was in respect of a breach of the contract contained in the bills of lading, and inasmuch as the plaint was filed well within three years of December, 1903, the point of limitation was not taken. But of course, under the Limitation Act, 1877, Section 4, the Court was bound to take notice of a question of limitation although it might not have been set up as a defence.

Two points arose upon the Law of Limitation. One affected both lots of 18 and 438 bundles of wet dates. The other affected the 438 bundles alone. His Lordship therefore dealt with those points separately.

The first question, then, was what was the period of limitation applicable to the present case? Prior to the year 1891 the High Court at Calcutta had differed from that of Bombay in Cooverji Toolseydas vs. G. I. P. Railway, 3 Bom, p. 109, in regard to the effect of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, upon the liability of common carriers. The Calcutta Court held in 1883 that the liability of the common carriers was not affected by the Indian Contract Act of 1872. The High Court of Bombay in 1878 held that the effect of that Act was to relieve the common carriers from the liability of bailees, answerable for the goods entrusted to them at all events except in the case of loss or damage by the act of God or the Queen's enemies, and to make them responsible only for that amount of care which the Act required of all bailees alike in the absence of special contract. In 1891, the question came up for final decision in the Privy Council, Irrawady Company vs. Bhugwandas, 18 L. R. I. A. 128 and I. L. R. 18 Cal. 620, where the head note was more complete. There it was held in accordance with the view of the Calcutta High Court that the obligation imposed by law on common carriers, was not founded on contract, but on the exercise of public employment for reward. Their Lordships, after referring to the cases in Bombay and Calcutta, say at page 129:—"The obligation imposed by law on common carriers has nothing to do with contract in its original. It is the duty cast upon common carriers by reason of their exercising a public employment for reward." A breach of this duty, says Dallas, C J, Burtherton vs. Wood (3 B. and B. 62) is a breach of the law, and for this breach action lies founded on the common law, which action wants not the aid of a contract to support it. If in codifying the law of contract, the Legislature had found occasion to deal with tort, or with a branch of the law common to both contract and tort, there was all the more reason for making its meaning clear." In 1894, the question came up again in the Court of Appeal at Bombay before Bayley and Farran, in G. I. P. Ry. Co. vs Bhaisett Chanduman, I.L.R., 19 Bom. 165, on appeal from Starling, J. After referring to the opinions of the Judges in that case, Mr. Justice Russell showed how the Legislature had adopted the suggestion of the Court. Mr. Lowndes's argument, therefore, that the word "common" was designedly omitted before the word carrier in articles 30 and 31, was in Mr. Justice Russell's opinion, well founded. Although the defendants here were not common carriers within the meaning of the Indian Carriers Act, 1865, still there could be no doubt that they were carriers within the meaning of Act 10 of 1899 which amended the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. Seeing that the Act was passed after the decisions referred to, his Lordship could not doubt that it was intended to give full effect to them, and to lay down the proposition that the liability of carriers, in respect of the non-delivery of the goods handed to them for carriage for hire rested upon a breach of duty, and not upon a breach of contract. That this was so was, in his Lordship's opinion, clear from the judgment of this Court in Haji Adam vs. B. P. S. and Co. (1902) I. L. R., 26 Bom., 562.) His Lordship next dealt with the question which related to the 438 bundles of wet dates. His Lordship referred to the correspondence and the arguments of counsel at some length.

In conclusion, Mr. Justice Russell said the result in his opinion, was that this plaint was one that, ought not to have been admitted, as upon the face of it, it was bad. Secondly, that the suit was barred by limitation. It was not necessary under these circumstances for his Lordship to find upon the other issues. He found that, at all material times, defendants were carriers, and this suit was barred by the law of limitation. His Lordship accordingly dismissed it, but taking all the circumstances of the case into full consideration, his Lordship dismissed it without costs; the result of which was that each party must bear their own costs throughout.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

Alleged Fraud.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

BOMANJI EDULJI, SHET KASHINATH DUBASH AND OTHERS VS. KRISHNAJI RAMACHANDRA DATAR.

For plaintiff-respondents.—Mr. P. P. Khare.

For defendant-appellant.—Mr. P. B. Shingane.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana in connection with the court-sale of certain lands. The plaintiff in this case applied for setting aside the auction sale on the ground of fraud and collusion. He alleged in his plaint some very serious charges against a Government servant and the defendants in the case. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Panvel, who dismissed it on the grounds, among others, that it did not fall under section 244, C. P. C; that it could be taken as coming within the meaning of Section 311, C. P. C; that it was barred by time; and that the Karkun, who conducted the preliminary sale, had committed a serious error of judgment and that the plaintiff had failed to make out the sale as fraudulent. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in delivering the judgment observed that what was urged in this appeal was that the sale was void, because of certain illegalities, one of which, as found by the Court below, was that it was held at a place and time different from those mentioned in the proclamation. But it was not alleged that the judgment-debtor, was ignorant of the fact that the sale took place at any other locality than that mentioned in the proclamation. Therefore the case would fall within the principle laid down by the Privy Council in T. R. Arunachellam Chetti vs. A. R. Arunachellam Chetti. The judgment-debtors knowing, as they must have known, what the description was in the proclamation, allowed the whole matter to proceed until the sale was completed and then asked to have it set aside. Applying the principle to the present case, his Lordship said that in this case there was ample time, after the sale had taken place, for the judgment-debtor to come before the Court and say there was no sale at all or that the sale was contrary to the directions contained in the proclamation. But he did nothing of the kind and allowed the Court to confirm the sale. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Heaton, agreeing with the above view, said that it was established as a fact that the sale of certain of the lands was held at a place different from that mentioned in the proclamation. But that circumstance by itself did not seem to his Lordship to be more than such an irregularity as was contemplated in Section 311. tI did not appear to his Lordship to be, of itself, such an illegality as would render the sale void At the same time his Lordship said that wished to be clearly understood that he would not ignore that in other cases there might be other circumstances which, combined with the holding of the sale at a place other than that notified in the proclamation, would amount to an illegality such as to render the sale void. For these reasons, the decree of the lower Court was confirmed.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED ADVENTURES OF A DRUMMER BOY.

George Beck, a drummer boy in the Lancashire Fusiliers, now stationed in Meerut, was charged with desertion. It was stated that he was arrested yesterday morning on the present charge on coming out of the gaol after having served a term of imprisonment on a charge of theft. After leaving his regiment the accused went to Dehra Dun and then came to Bombay, where he assumed the names of Brown and Evans. During his stay here, he was arrested at Bandra on a charge of theft and sentenced in November last to two months' rigorous imprisonment. After serving his term at Bandra, the accused came back to Bombay, where he stole a bicycle from the St. Xavier's College and was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment. In the meanwhile, the Commanding Officer of the Lancashire Fusiliers was informed of the whereabouts of the accused. Instructions were received from the regiment to the effect that the accused was to be kept under Police surveillance after his release from the jail as he was wanted for some other charge. Accordingly, the accused on his finishing his second term of imprisonment yesterday morning was arrested on the present charge at the House of Corection by Sub-Inspector Schultz of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department. The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be made over to the military authorities who would deal with the case.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Carter charged Chandu Fakira, a Mahemedan, with causing hurt to Gungoobai, a woman, with a knife. The complaint was that the woman was with the accused and latterly she left him and lived with another man. On Thursday evening, the accused went to her and attempted to stab her. The knife got entangled in her "Saree" and dropped on the floor. A neighbour picked it up and the accused was arrested. On a former occasion also the accused had assaulted the woman with a knife. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. C. B. Robinson (Chairman), and Shamaldas Parbhudas Jiwandas.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Their Worships disposed of 35 cases, including one in which Damoder Meghji, a Hindu student, was charged under sections 70 and 114 of the Railway Act with fraudulently travelling with a season ticket issued in favour of another person, namely Sevali Waghji Purshotam, also a student. It appeared from the evidence that on the 10th February last the accused travelled by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and alighted at the Church Gate station where he passed through the gate saying he had a "pass." On the ticket-examiner asking him to show the pass he could not do so at first. Seeing the accused in difficulty, one Sewali, also a student, who had been travelling with him, and who had already passed out of the gate, managed to pass his own season ticket to the accused. The latter showed this to the ticket-examiner, who on examining the accused's school-books, found that the name written there was quite different from that on the season ticket. The accused admitted having used another person's season ticket. The Magistrates in disposing of the case said that sections 70 and 114 did not apply to this case, as the former only stated that tickets were not transferable, and the latter dealt with cases in which the halves of return-tickets were sold or parted with. Their Worships held that the case fell under Section 112 A, which dealt with fraudulently travelling without a ticket. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1, and ordered to pay nine pies for fare and eight annas for the summons fee.

Sewali Waghji Purshotum was next charged also under Sections 70 and 114 of the Railway Act. The accused admitted having passed on his season ticket to the accused in the other case on seeing him in trouble. Their Worships in giving their decision said the question in this case was whether section 114 applied to season tickets. It could not do so as it dealt only with any half of a return ticket. There was no definition of a return ticket Section 3 Clause 16 defined a ticket as a single ticket, return ticket and a season ticket; section 113 dealt with a proper ticket; and section 112 (b) with a single ticket which had already been used with intent to defraud. These two sections did not apply either, because the accused had a proper ticket, to wit, a season ticket issued by the Railway Company in his name under certain rules. A reference to those rules clearly showed that the season ticket was not transferable. Rule 12 was important and applied here. It stated that in the event of the holder not abiding by, or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, the ticket would be null and void and the holder must pay the usual fare for travelling over the line for the remainder of the term for which such ticket might have been issued, as if such ticket had never been granted. Their Worships remarked that the accused not having complied with the rules, the Company had a remedy in their hands. The accused was acquitted.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs. R. K. Kama (Chairman), and F. J. Parekh.

Their Worships disposed of 69 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for causing obstruction to the public, and drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadhur N. N. Nanavati (Chairman) and Mr. N. S. Bengali.

Their Worships disposed of 34 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers. The accused were convicted and sentenced.

DADAR.

Before Dr. B. B. Daderker (Chairman) and Mr. N. N. Wadia.

DRIVING CATTLE IN DROVES.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases including one in which Golabshah Mowlashah and Krishna Raghoo were charged with driving their cattle in droves through public streets during prohibited hours, and not having the same under due control. The accused pleaded guilty. They were warned and discharged.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Charles Bayley, will leave Hyderabad on or about the 8th proximo on nine months' furlough preparatory, it is said, to retirement, when Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, who has officiated on two previous occasions, will act for him with the prospect of being confirmed in the office of Resident at Hyderabad on Sir Charles Bayley's retirement.

The King and Queen on Feb. 23 received Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer of Tibet, who was presented to their Majesties by his Excellency the Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel.

It is understood that the Cabinet has decided on the Naval estimates for the new financial year. It is believed thae they provide for the construction of four new "Dreadnaughts," with a contingent programme to be carried out under certain conditions if found necessary. It is expected that this programme will involve an increase of between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000 on the Estimates for last year.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Fifth Day.

The fifth day of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta—the day of pulling races, the day of oddments indeed—was, as it usually is, a success. The fair sex again showed their interest in matters aquatic by spending their afternoon on board the Committee vessel.

HANDICAP RACE FOR "C" CLASS YACHTS.

The first race was a handicap for "C" Class Yachts, sailed by their own tindals, time in hand. The course set was Tucker Beacon, North Karanja and home, and the race was won handsomely by "Sitara" with "Tomtit" second and Maud third.

ROWING RACE FOR 28 AND 30-FOOT CUTTERS, NATIVE CREWS.

The next item was a rowing race for 28 and 30-foot cutters, native crews. The entries were three, two from the "Hardinge" and one from the "Northbrook." The boats pulled away for Middle Ground buoy and the "Hardinge's" second cutter rounding the buoy in the lead maintained first place till the finish; the other two boats had a gorgeous tussle, colliding freely, hanging on to one another, and eventually finishing—"Northbrook" first, "Hardinge" second. However, the "Northbrook" cutter being a 30-footer and the "Hardinge" a 28-footer, the result was practically a dead heat on time allowance, and two second prizes were given.

ROWING RACE FOR 28 AND 30-FOOT CUTTERS, EUROPEAN CREWS.

Next came a rowing race for 28 and 30-foot, cutters, European crews, bringing out two cutters from the "Hyacinth" and one from the "Proserpine." At the start the boats had to charge through the line of returning native crews, and how it was done we doubt if even the coxs could tell. The "Hyacinth's" first cutter, rowing a splendid race, came in an easy winner, with their second cutter taking second place.

JOLLY BOAT RACE.

Seven entries,—round Tucker Beacon and North Karanja. A good start, all the boats in echelon along the side of the schooner. One wily craft with a blue and white flag remained absolutely "chup" just under the bows of the schooner and got away well to windward. The result was a win for our old friend, the "Asprey," No. 5647, with 5574 second and 5725 third.

TONY RACE.

Seven starters. One man pulled himself into a good start by the rope alongside the schooner; another deliberately helped himself by towing himself along an opposing boat. No sails were set, a pure pulling race resulting in a win for 13,518, 9550 being second and 10.723 third.

ALL-COMER'S ROWING RACE.

Five entries from "Hyacinth" and "Perseus." The "Hyacinth's" cutter No. 1 made an easy win of it. Nothing could stop her at the start. It was like a battle of old galleys—oars flying in the air; but the warrior No. 1 came clear through everything, and winning two races in one day, her crew must have sought their cots happy but tired men.

"Hyacinth" No. 2 cutter was second, with the little galley of the "Perseus" third.

MEN KIT RACE.

An excellent item of this afternoon. Boats propelled by plates—food plates mind you. No. 2 skiff of the "Hyacinth" won an excellent race, pulling as though she had oars. Good trencher men must her crew be. No. 1 skiff of the "Hyacinth" was second.

DUMMY RACE.

A good sporting item, single-handed amateurs in the Tomtit boats.

"Coralie's" owner was the first to get to his yacht, but was not successful in getting under weigh promptly. The first to leave her moorings was "Tomtit," followed by "Clutha" then "Lapwing" and "Maud," "Coralie," "Sitara," the latter catching her mooring buoy on the centreboard. The first to pick up a dummy was "Tomtit," but the winner was "Clutha." The "Lapwing," "Tomtit" and "Maud" made a good fight of it for second place. The "Tomtit" getting ahead "Coralie" and "Sitara" were becalmed, the latter apparently picked up two dummies, one on the top and one below, which somewhat interfered with her sailing.

DINGHY RACE.—10 FEET AND OVER.

A good race won by "Sapphire's" "Chokra" with "Turquoise" second and "Eileen" third.

DINGHY RACE—UNDER 10 FEET.

Won by the Sitara's "Chokra" with "Tomtit" second and "Erin" third.

A real good day.

Yacht owners are requested be good enough to send their racing flags and cups to the Manager, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, for decorating the table for Regatta Dinner to-night.

LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	6 20	R. H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R. E.
Eileen IV	Scr	R. W. Fisher.

Course No. 13=17·6 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3.15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	29 9	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	28 16	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt.
Pixie	19 26	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	30 2	Officers, R. A.
Melody	Scr	J. B. K. Macbeth.

Course No. 7=10·6 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 6TH DAY.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	6 11	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	3 32	Officers, R. E.
Lapwing	2 39	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyrie	15 1	R. Walker
Curlew	7 57	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	9 43	J. E. Needham.
Jean	15 54	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 7=10·6 miles. Time-limit 7.

SHIP'S BOAT FANCY RIG RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
All done by kindness	Sor	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
Summer got to be the first		,,
Get there		,,

Course No. 38=10·16 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Thirteenth Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

1st Race—Selling Plate, 3 p.m.
2nd Race—The 1st Nursery Handicap, 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The 2nd Nursery Handicap, 4 p.m.
4th Race—The Little Maiden Plate, 4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The Spring Plate, 5 p.m.
6th Race—The Andheri Plate, 5-30 p.m.
7th Race—The Hunters Flat Race, 6 p.m.
8th Race—The Auction Plate, 6-30 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba	2-25 p.m.	(S. T.)
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-41 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-45 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, March 12.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay Amateur Championship.

The Amateur Billiard Championship of the Bombay Presidency, under the auspices of the Billiard Association of Great Britain and Ireland, for the institution of which the management of Pyrke's Saloon have to be thanked, is being followed with no little amount of interest by local enthusiasts. For the past two years Mr. C. V. Louth won the title and his absence from the list of thirteen entrants now has to be deplored. The Crystalate Ball Co. have given a cup for anyone winning three times successively and a gold medal for each winner, another gold medal for the runner-up being presented by Mr. Pyrke.

On the whole the games up to the present, the semi-final stage, have been well contested and some useful breaks put up during the course of these 500 ups. In the initial game Mr. Monks secured a narrow win over Mr. Pyrke by 32 and Mr. Young got home from Mr. Watson by 69. In the next Mr. Hallam gave an exhibition which at once made him first favourite. Running out in an hour, he beat Mr. Elliott by no less than 367 points. Messrs. P. Fischer and Hutton having walks-over, this concluded the first round.

In the second Messrs. Hallam and Monks met, these two being considered the best. It was a splendid game throughout, both being in good form and scoring consistently to the edification of a packed room full of spectators. Hallam first assumed the lead and went away so steadily that he was three figures in front. Then, however, the balls ran more kindly for Monks, who scoring useful breaks, drew up gradually to catch his opponent and won by 25 points. His best were 43, 33 twice, 24 and 20 three times, Hallam making 44, 26, 30, 29, 26 and 20.

Messrs. Carnall and Hutton then met and neither could do much good with the balls running badly for both, Hutton in particular. Taking the lead and steadily increasing it, Carnall won by 148 points, making 37, 28, 26, 25, 23 and 20 twice, Hutton 27,24 and 23 twice. Following this Mr. Young had a fairly easy thing of it with Mr. P. Fisher in a fast game. Young made up ground lost at the start and won by 180, making breaks of 33, 29, 28 twice, 27,25,23 and 20 to his opponent's 28, 27, 25, 24 twice and 22. Messrs. Gunian and Self ran very level for the first three hundred, but then the former went away to win by 28. This leaves the semi-finals to be played off.

The table is as under:—

Mr. W. Young Mr. Watson	Young 560-131	Young 500-320
Mr. P. Fischer Mr. Avery	Fischer W. O.	
Mr. Hutton Mr. Simpson	Hutton W. O.	Carnall 500-352
Mr. Carnell	Bye.	
Mr. Pyrke Mr. Monks	Monks 500 468	Monks 500-475
Mr. Hallam Mr. Elliott	Hallam 500-133	
Mr. Gunian Mr. Self	vs Bye	Gunian 500-402

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Eighth Divisional Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 12.

A large crowd of spectators gathered yesterday to witness the finals in the Lucknow Eighth Division Assault-at-Arms, which extend over to-day and to-morrow also. Of eight items on the programme, only two finals were fought "Tent-pegging by Troops," in which Sergeant-Major Spencer, R. F. A., was first and Private Holmes, Royal Dragoons, second, and "Heads and Posts," in which all the three competitors hailed from the Royal Dragoons—Sergeant Bean first, Sergeant Newton second, and Corporal Vanson third. The preliminary for the "Riding and Jumping" for British officers, the final of which will be on Saturday, was keenly contested between Lieutenant Webber, "S" Battery, R. H. A., and Lieutenant Darcy Edwards, Royal Dragoons, the former winning.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. Macknell, 109th Infantry, reverts to Military employ and Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., to duty under the Punjab Government.

The resignation of Sir Francis Maclean is gazetted, also the appointment of Mr. Justice Harrington to act as Chief Justice, pending Sir Lawrence Jenkins' arrival and of Mr. W. H. Vincent to officiate on the Bench.

Rev. S. Padfield is appointed to the Lucknow Ecclesiastical Establishment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Perree, Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, has 19 months' leave from the 23rd instant.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. C. Chaplain is gazetted to succeed Mr. Alston on the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. Goyder, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D., has eight months' leave from the 13th proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain D. G. Wilson is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Mr. W. P. Barton to be Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division, and Mr. E. H. Kealy as Sessions Judge, Derajat Division.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors T. C. Browning, Walker and R. W. Burton are posted as Cantonment Magistrates, N.-W. Frontier Province, Central India and United Provinces respectively.

Major-General W. R. Kenyon Slaney to be a Brigade Commander, vice Major-General Park vacated.

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors H. F. Walters, H. C. B. Dann, J. M. Smith, Sir A. H. McMahon, A. E. S. Hartigan, R. W. Falcon, E. A. Gayer, S. F. Crocker, G. W. C. Knatchbull, L. Timpey, J. A. Loudon, H. G. B. Raitt, and A. J. H. Vanrennan are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels, and Captains A. L. Jacob, H. W. F. Cooke, F. D. B. Hancock, J. W. Norie, G. H. Hudson, W. M. G. Smith, M. H. Henderson, F. C. Tregear, A. B. Minchin, W. J. W. Brachenburg and G. Thomas are gazetted Majors.

Colonel H. C. E. Lucas and F. C. Freyer are permitted to retire.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Twenty thousand persons are now under famine relief in the United Provinces and 73,000 in Bengal.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," March 12.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Arabia," which arrived in Bombay yesterday brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dangerfield, Mr E R
Falconer, Mr W R
Hatch, Col and Mrs A V
Broadway, Mr and Mrs child and inft
Broadway, Miss
Lyall, Mrs infant and Nurse
Donaldson, Mr R
Orr, Miss J
Lawrence, Miss M
Davys, Capt G T Mrs
Bodycot, Miss
Bodycot, Mrs S
Russell, Mr J R
Manners, Mrs E child and infant
Lall, Mrs and infant
Bassett, Miss and wife
Barley, Major J R
McLoeiglin, Mr F H
Atkins, Mrs H E M
Mardell, Miss D
Mardell, Miss R
Pumphrey, Miss Maid
Molstincroft, Mr S G
Ungate, Mr Mrs and child
Malnaghten, Miss E
Brooked, Mr H D
Cookson, Miss L B
Castlebrauce, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Biggs, Lt Col H V
Goudge, Mr J E
Burgh, Mr E
Goodwin, Miss
Copley, Mr and Mrs H B
Ross, Major T
Berkeley, Major R B
Bold, Mr A H
Bull, Rev E
Corpendale, Col and Mrs W M
Stokes, Dr L P
Denton, Mr G C
Bird, Lt A C
Bussenins, Mr W
Tatum, Capt H
Hailey, Mr H R C
Hunnell, Mr J H
Thomas, Mr H L
Hudson, Mr G F
Reid, Mrs L W
Reid, Miss M
Watson, Mr A W
Dickson, Mr J G
Shepherd, Miss E
Inman, Rev A
Blenkinsop, Major
French, Major and Mrs C
Urquhart, Mr F
Stokes, Miss
Murdock, Mr J
Duke, Maj A H
Barar, Miss E
Levy Heve Geheimer Frau G
Tozay, H S Mr
Atkins, Rev A
Clayton, Mr G M
Sharp, Mr F H
Alikhan, Mr and Mrs
Bowman, Rev A H
Duncan, Mr James
Chre Rev G T
Davis, Mr and Mrs C and child
James, Miss J
MacLean, Lt Col
Marshall, Mr G
Roach, Mr K
Lumesden Capt W Mr and child
Fowler, Dr G J
Esdaile, Mr E
Cartwright, Mr G
Poole, Mr S L
Lewy, Dr Fritz

FOR KARACHI.

Brooks, Mr H D
Lyle, Mr A
Perkins, Capt and Mrs A E C
Sinclair, Miss E
Risley, Lady
Woodcock, Major W

FOR RANGOON.

Miller, Miss
Ramabai, Miss
Bird, Mr and Mrs H
Stuart, Lord and Lady

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. "Egypt," March 13.

The following passengers are booked to proceed today by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander Summers, for London:—

Alston, Mr W
Ainvarulle, Mr M
Ayrton, Mr Joseph
Arnold, Mr
Brandt, Mr
Britrin, Mr S S
Burton, Mr A
Boyd, Mr J
Bailey, Miss M
Beyts, Capt and Mrs R N and infant
Bavly, Mr S
Bean, Mr M G
Becker, Mr N H T
Bellhouse, Mr J W
Begbie, Maj A S
Best, Hon Helen
Bhatt, Mr P J
Brown, Mr R J J
Brown, Miss
Brown, Master
Bryne, Miss
Butler, Capt H M
Botoler, Mr R M
Beven, Mr F A
Brooks, Mr and Mrs J G
Bridge, Lt R E A
Bhandari, Mr D C
Brown, Capt H B
Boys, Mr H C
Bryants, Mr J M
Brookes, Lt H
Beith, Mr A
Brown, Mr Thos
Bray, Mr and Mrs W E
Campbell, Maj J
Cameron, Mr and Mrs P E
Clark, Miss May
Crerar, Mrs G F
Carnegie, Miss A
Clare, Mr P
Cargill, Miss
Caddel, Mrs J M
Clark, Mrs J and child
Crossfield, Miss
Cheshire, Mrs and child
Craster, Capt J
Clarke, Mr G R
Churchill, Capt C R D
Cubit, Mrs
Cullen, Mr J and Mrs
Clifford, Capt R
Cox, Mr
Cooling, Rev and Mrs J
Chadwick, Mr F J
Connell, Capt C F
Davis, Mr and Mrs A W
Decuse, Mr C H S
De Crespigny, Mr H C
Drake, Mr R B
Dutt, Mr and Mrs C C and 2 children
Dawson, Mr C W
Davio, Mr G P
Drawbridge, Mr W H
Diome, Mr C H S
Duff, Mr W D
Davies, Mrs H M
Dalmatray, Mr J F C
Dunuaga, Miss L E
Douglas, Maj W B
Dodd, Mr and Mrs Arthur
Du Peage, Mr
Dos Vocux, Mrs
Ducame, Smith, Mrs and Miss
Fowler, Lt-Col
French, Miss
Fauld, Mr Archille
Fauld, Mrs
Gray, Rev H G
Gnapp, Mr G Cecil
Graham, Mr C W N
Gordon, Mrs R G
Gordon, Mrs W B
Gore, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Gregson, Mr L
Gregson Valet, Mr F
Gregson, Mr F
Gratewood, Capt W
Greaves, Mrs G E and child
Gray, Mr E St Cloir
Godfrey, Mrs and 2 children
Guest, Mr
Huncock, Col F H
Hamilton, Mrs
Holmes, Mr C H
Hunt, Lt R V
Henderson, Mrs J and child
Hall, Lt E W J
Hodgkinson, Capt G H and Mrs
Horbury, Mrs J F
Hayward, Mrs M
Hussanally, Mr Abdul Karim
Holden, Capt H N
Henderson, Mr E P
Hag, Mrs and infant
Hass, Mr O
Hill, Mr and Mrs W V
Harvey, Mr
Hall, Mr
Hannay, Capt F R
Inglis, Mr and Mrs D M
Johnston, Mr J C
Jenkins, Mr B
Johnston, Mr R L
John, Sir B
Knight, Maj W C
Keatinge, Mrs and child
Kaye, Lt-Col J L and Mrs
Kent, Mr R J
Kallasan, Mr
Lowis, Maj and Mrs
Lawrie, Mr and Mrs B and child
Le Marchant, Maj L st G
Loftus Evans, Mrs and Miss
Le Breton, Mr E P
Lagar, Mr E
Leech, Mr W
Loder, Mr R B
Loder, Lady Margaret
Lambert, Capt W J
Leonard, Miss L
Lichterville, Madame
Lovell, Sir Francis
Lewis, Mr E
Moreland, Miss
MacBrayne, Lt R J
MacIver, Miss
Maclean, Hon Sir Francis
Myers, Mr and Mrs D B
Meyers, Ms and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr P A
Morton, Rev L K
Maxwell Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Martin, Mrs A
Mare, Mr W A
McIver, Mr and Mrs D
Moss, Lt T
Montgomery, Mr A
Magniac, Mr E
Melson, Rev H W
McLaren, Mr and Mrs C
Moir, Mr J S S
Moir, Mr G
McLaughlin, Capt H D
Murison, Capt & Mrs C C
Macral, Mr J C
Menzies, Rev and Mrs
Mehta, Mr N C
Myers, Miss
Marshall, Mrs F H and child
Moreau, Mr E
Mathews, Mr
Nixon, Mr E J
Nicholson, Mr E H
Newman Taylor, Mrs and child
Newman, Mrs H L and infant
Nivian, Capt and Mrs C A
Newhan, Capt C C and infant
Ogilvy, Miss
Okell, Mr
Olding, Mrs
Peyton, Lt-Col A G
Pain, Miss
Pratt, Mr and Mrs C E
Pendlebury, Miss
Pettinger, Lt J A
Porter, Mr A B
Place, Mr N D
Pedley, Mr
Philip, Mr W A
Reece, Capt and Mrs J D and 2 children
Reynell, Mr B
Riddell, Mr W
Robinson, Miss E
Raye, Lt-Col J L and Mrs
Robertson, Mrs and child
Roberts, Capt W B
Raven, Maj A W M
Rawlinson, Mr H
Robertson, Mrs and child
Reynell, Mr B
Redfern, Capt C C
Richardson, Maj H L
Roberts, Mrs F W and three children
Street, Mr and Mrs H A
Stack, Mr
Shape, Mr J H
Scott, Mr and Mrs J
Skinner, Miss
Smith, Mrs W
Salisbury, Capt R T G
Stuart, Mr C N
Shaw, Mr and Mrs
Sharp, Mr H
Smith, Mr O F
Smith, Maj R A
Story, Mr J D
Searle, Maj and Mrs P H
Strachey, Mr T E
Spreight, Capt T H Q
Soames, Mr and Mrs A W and Miss
Soldi, Miss
Stoddart, Lt G
Stanfold, Capt C G
Strongfellow, Mrs and child
Thaddeus, Mrs
Tarrant, Mr F A
Turner, Mr and Mrs G D
Toussin, Mr
Taylor, Mr J Mackay
Thomas, Mr W M
Tytler, Maj
Thomson, Mr R M
Vickers, Maj H and Mrs
Vene, Mr
Valentin Brown, Mr and Mrs C K
Watts, Capt and Mrs H P
Watson, Mrs John H
Wheatley, Mr A H B
White, Mr W H, C S I
Wilson, Lt W R P
William, Mr D O
Wood, Mr and Mrs Arthur
Woods, Hon Mr Vernon and Mrs
Wilson, P J
Wilson, Miss
Wood, Mr S C G
Westmoral, Mrs C H
Waters, Mrs infant and child
Wills, Mr C J
Wills, Miss
Wilson, Lt-Col
Wilson, Mr G R J
West, Mr F P
Walker, Mr B

DIVINE SERVICE.

2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Aguttar in G.
Hymns.—261, 185, 323.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Tours in F.
Hymns.—243, 266, 360.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesdays and Fridays, Evensong Choral 6-30 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—520, 317, 178.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—245, 89, 332.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—94, 198, 164.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins—Daily.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—87, 313, 182.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
Hymns.—83, 109.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—527, 86, 253, 255, 26.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Longmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—145.
Hymns.—74, 311, 371.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,
Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
3-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Catechising.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. G. Hewitt.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Wandby Road.
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—586, 52, 128.
Psalm.—24.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Dismissal.

7-09 Jehangir G and B Bai Cooverbai Widow vs Hirjibhoy Nowroji Ankleasaria Bicknell M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08 Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09 Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.

92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.

44-08 Mulla and M Minochre Jal the firm vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chathe.

314-07 Captain and V Shaik Abdoola Valad Mohomed Cassim and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ali Mehri and others Bicknell M and B.

123-06 Khanderao L and M Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoosain Khote vs A M Souza Tyabji D and Co.

170-06 Wadia G and Co Keddarmall Bhuramar vs G urupurtab Hurdayal Dickshit D and S.

93-08 M B Chothia Mahalchand Nagji vs Bai Nandoo and another.

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and final Disposal.

18-07 Jehangir, J and B Runchodas Mulchand and others vs Nurandas Khatao, Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For ex-parte decree

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

756-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Manseoklal J and K.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.

615-08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

829-08 Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna and others Edgelow G W and Co.

981-07 C P D'Cunha Hareon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Ooman and others Payne and Co.

945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.

482-07 Payne and Co Merarji Canji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1909, for the execution of works noted below :—

(a) Storm Water Drain in De Lisle Road, North of Arthur Road.
(b) Storm Water Drain in Mayo Road from the Queen's Statue to Church Gate Street.
(c) Storm Water Drain in Mayo Road from Church Gate Street to Bandstand.
(d) Storm Water Drain in New Parbhadevi Road.

2. Forms of Contract, Specifications, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below :—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
(a)	Rs. 1,500.	Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the contract amount less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will be made from the bills of the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
(b)	Rs. 420.	
(c)	Rs. 890.	
(d)	Rs. 1,000	

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office upto the time above-mentioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in a Storm Water Drain in Colaba Causeway have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1909.

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☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, C. C. WATSON, Esqr., I. C.S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. GREIG, Military Secretary, which cannot be delivered at Government House, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 7-30 a. m. on 15th March 1909, should be addressed to "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town, until 3 p.m. on 17th March 1909, after which date they should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 10th March, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

THE HERALD OF ANARCHY.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, according to our telegrams, admitted that steps are to be taken against the moving spirits of sedition in England, but he wisely declined to indicate what form those steps would take. Government has been slow to move, but better late than never. India House has been particularly active of late. The London *Times* of February the 20th contained a letter from the ring-leader, Shyamaji Krishnavarma, editor of the *Indian Sociologist*, which in callous impudence exceeds in all probability any contribution that has ever yet appeared in the correspondence columns of the leading English journal. The letter, with its childishly ill-drawn historical deductions and its blatant glorification of anarchy and anarchical misdeeds in India, was written as an answer to another letter which appeared in the same paper a few days earlier, and which pointed out succinctly that many people in England of the type of Mr. Mackarness are doing their best to cast aspersions upon certain steps which the Government of India have been forced to adopt against well-known sedition-mongers in that country. Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, under the very nose of the authorities in Whitehall, has been issuing the most violent anarchical articles and has even gone so far as to start a subscription among the young students who flock to his "India House" to commemorate the miscreants who assassinated Mrs. and Miss Kennedy and the approver Gossain. The name of the *Indian Sociologist* is of course not unknown to us in India, nor indeed the name of its debased editor, who apparently finds it safer to live in Paris or elsewhere than in London; but we doubt whether any but a few were precisely aware what a hotbed of anarchy Shyamaji Krishnavarma's "India House" has become, and what an extraordinarily evil influence it has exerted and is still exercising upon Indian youths who go to England to finish their education. "What can we expect," wrote the earlier correspondent, "of the rising generation of young Indians, if we allow their minds to be poisoned at the fountain-head in our own country by such open incitements to crime? The 'India House' in Cromwell Avenue is, it must be remembered, a centre largely frequented by Indian students who have been sent to England to complete the education which in many cases they have received in Government institutions in India. When even the murder of defenceless Englishwomen is being commemorated in our midst by monuments and scholarships for the encouragement of young Indians to go out and do likewise, the time has surely arrived for the responsible authorities to take action."

Although his name was not expressly mentioned, the letter from which we have taken the above extract was a direct accusation of Shyamaji Krishnavarma; and the writer doubtless hoped by writing as he did to draw forth some reply from this notorious champion of Indian anarchy. He was not disappointed. But we doubt whether even he expected to draw forth an answer so patently venomous, so grossly impudent, so violently anarchical—in a word so completely justifying his accusation, as that which Shyamaji Krishnavarma has penned. For the latter commences his answer by distorting historical facts and impudently calling upon the public to hold that Indian students who glorify the murderers of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy are no more blameworthy than the bulk of the Englishmen who have recently celebrated the tercentenary of "the regicide Milton," and are actuated by the same principles and the same high morality as the men who honoured Cromwell with a tomb in Westminster Abbey. Nor does his perverse outlook upon history and morality permit him to stop at this point. He fastens upon the speech made by the British Ambassador at Illinois on the occasion of the Lincoln centenary, and endeavours to find in his eloquent references to George Washington a clear mandate to all rebels to go forth and slay the defenceless. "The case of the Indian Nationalists," he writes, "who are determined to shake off at all costs the oppressive foreign yoke of England, is much stronger than that of George Washington who exhorted his countrymen to take up arms against England, since even the farce of a trial is denied to some of their leaders who have been deported and imprisoned." He next attempts to belittle the enormity of the murder of the two Englishwomen on the plea that their deaths were "quite accidental and incidental" and that the bomb which slew them was really intended for an unpopular Calcutta Magistrate, bolstering up his argument by the deliberate lie that at the Bombay riots of last July "many innocent and defenceless men, women and children were killed and wounded." Finally, he concludes this dastardly glorification of secret assassination by defying the power of Government to regulate the conduct of "India House," on the grounds that the house in question is his own freehold property and that he himself is a barrister of twenty-five years' standing, and adds: "I solemnly warn my friends and acquaintances and their countrymen against the risks they run of losing their kith and kin by allowing them to go to India in these troublous times, since every Englishman who goes there for exploiting that country directly or indirectly is regarded as a potential enemy by the Indian Nationalist Party and its supporters."

The first feeling one experiences after reading the letter is one of surprise that Shyamaji Krishnavarma has been permitted to continue for so long disseminating his poisonous doctrines and acting as the Hell's bridge across which the raw Indian youth passes into the bottomless pit of anarchy. The second feeling is one of profound anxiety for the future of the English-educated Indian, and of desperate desire that the authorities in England will not be deterred by the ill-timed attacks of a few disappointed civilians and narrow parliamentarians with no true knowledge of India, from taking the necessary steps for stifling effectually and once for all the malevolent voice of Shyamaji Krishnavarma and others of his kidney. Mr. Buchanan, as well as Mr. Gladston in answer to questions in the House of Commons, has remarked that Government are watching very carefully the behaviour of the Indian preachers of anarchy in European countries; and we can only pray that these rather bald and non-committal answers signify a determination on the part of the Government in England to work hand in hand with the Government of India to eradicate the one foul product of our rule in India. As President Roosevelt remarked in the great speech wherein he extolled British rule in India, we have made mistakes; and one of the greatest mistakes is "to have imposed advanced Western doctrines upon Oriental minds wholly unfitted by tradition or by discipline to try them by a practical standard." But the fact that the majority of the myriad peoples of India have been benefited to an incalculable degree by our government, and are as averse to the policy of political assassination as the ordinary law-abiding Englishman, ought to spur us forward to a sustained effort to remove by every possible means this dark blot and to cut off from among us the minority which has profited so ill by our teaching. For it is men like Shyamaji Krishnavarma, and others whose names are more notorious in Bombay, who are directly responsible for the deaths, not only of innocent English people, but of innocent countrymen of their own whom they have seduced for their own foul and ignoble ends into overt outbreaks against the public peace and order.

◆

GUJARAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY. THE Hindus of Gujarat celebrated in their capital city of Ahmedabad this week, with great pomp and ceremony, the diamond jubilee of their great literary and philological association which is well known as the Gujarat Vernacular Society. That Society was founded in Ahmedabad at the end of 1848 by a few civil and military officers and missionaries, the chief among them being Alexander Kinloch Forbes, who was then Assistant Judge in that city. Forbes (1821-1865) was then at the commencement of his career in Gujarat, which was destined to make him extremely popular with the people and also to enrich English literature on India with *Ras Mala*, a most important work on the Hindu annals of that province based on first-hand research among old manuscripts and also on oral traditions to be still found amongst the people, especially the wandering bards. Forbes loved Gujarat as few of his contemporaries or successors in the Civil Service have done, and conceived a taste for everything concerning it. He was specially attracted by the antiquities of the province and the legends connected with them. He tried to collect these legends from all available sources and bought many old manuscripts embodying them. One of the main objects with which he established the Gujarat Vernacular Society was to obtain assistance in collecting manuscripts and old books. There are plenty of old manuscripts in Gujarat, but they are mostly buried in vaults and very jealously guarded. We had only recently to call attention to one such entombed library of precious Jain manuscripts at Jessulmere, and to the unreasonable jealousy of its guardians who decline to allow it to be examined and catalogued even by the Jains. Sixty years ago the difficulties must have been even greater. Still the people of Gujarat had come to put great confidence in Forbes, who was fortunate enough to be allowed to see the famous manuscript treasuries of Patan and also to have copies taken of some of these unique manuscripts.

The Gujarat Society has now some valuable manuscripts and old books in its possession, which, of course, would have been greater in number if its pecuniary means had been larger. It has funds of about a lakh of rupees, but this sum is very limited, looking to the many useful public objects to which it is devoted. A great object and one which deserves all support is the encouragement of the vernacular literature and language of Gujarat. This object is being steadily attained, though here too its limited funds stand in the way of an increase of the Society's usefulness. It has printed 251 books during its existence of 60 years, which gives an average of four books a year. These books are mostly translations from the English. During the latter part of its existence the work of this Society has been in part undertaken, independently of course, by the Government of the Gaekwad of Baroda, who, though himself a Maratha, takes a keen interest in the encouragement of the Gujarati language and literature of his subjects. The Baroda Government now publishes every year a number of translations into Gujarati, and this fact counts for the slackness of the Gujarat Vernacular Society in this work of late. There is healthy competition between the two, but a Society with very limited funds cannot be said to compete on equal terms with a Prince. The Ahmedabad Society has shown the way in this useful matter to the Baroda Government and there is enough credit in this. There is one object on which the Society is very keen, but unfortunately it is not yet accomplished nor nearing accomplishment. Like the Philological Society of London it is ambitious of producing a great standard lexicon of the language. The London Society began its labours in this direction about the year 1854 and the dictionary is not yet complete, though the best scholars are engaged upon it. We hope the Ahmedabad Society may one day see in the near future the attainment of this noble object of supplying a standard dictionary of Gujarati on historical and philological principles.

◆

THE COUNCIL BILL. MR. BALFOUR was right in saying that the House of Lords had a weight of official experience on Indian subjects to which the House of Commons could not pretend to aspire. Among its members are numerous ex-Viceroys and Governors of greater experience than any of the present occupants of those exalted offices. Presumably Mr. Balfour, though speaking at the Mansion House, sought to discourage the Commons permitting the re-instate of Clause 3 when, next month, they come to deal with the Bill. Lord Morley reaffirms the support and approval of the Governor-General's Council. There has been no serious demur, His Lordship stated, though there are points which the India Office pressed, but which the Government of India might not have proposed. That however is not a recommendation and it might have been well if Lord Morley had taken the advice of the Viceroy and the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors rather than of the promiscuous visitors to whom he granted audience, though we observe that the Secretary of State denies the reforms were wrung from him by Indian leaders. Surely the opinions of the former are worth more than those of the interested parties whom Lord Morley induced to write their wishes on a sheet of paper. We do not apprehend any danger that the Commons will whittle down the Bill, but we think cautious and dignified dealing with the measure an advantage rather than the reverse.

◆

SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY. THE announcement that Sir Steyning Edgerley has been appointed to succeed Sir Walter Lawrence on the Council of the Secretary of State does not come as a surprise, and, but that it robs Bombay of a Civilian she can ill-afford to lose, we should congratulate both him and the Presidency. His career has been particularly successful and brilliant and in no officer of the State has confidence been more worthily placed. His appointment will doubtless mean that Mr. Jenkins will become permanent member of His Excellency the Governor's Council and that he will now cancel his leave.

THE Bank of Bengal rate remains this week at 8 per cent.

THE Gataderiya Tea Co. Ceylon, declares a 40 per cent. dividend for 1908.

AN announcement as to a rupee loan may be expected on Monday.

MR. N. C. BOSE, a well known Calcutta solicitor, is retiring from practice in Calcutta and proposes to settle in Darjeeling.

WHEN the Hon'ble Mr. Twigg proceeds home on leave, next month, the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew will return to his duties on the Madras Board of Revenue.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," were Lady Risley and Brigadier-General Hickman.

THE Amir has taken advantage of his stay at Jellalabad to have a considerable amount of treasure sent there from Peshawar. Between 20 and 30 lakhs of rupees, part of his accumulated subsidy, were safely forwarded last month.

MESSRS KEGAN PAUL, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. have arranged to publish an English edition of "The English in India" by Count Hans Koenidsmarek, which has already attracted considerable attention both in the German and English press.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mahomedan Gathering in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

WHEN Viscount Morley rose to move the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill on Tuesday the crimson benches were not overcrowded but they were quite well filled, indeed the attendance of peers was only such as can be seen on a really important occasion. Interest was added to the scene by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who from the corner seat on the front cross-bench was an eager listener, and by the appearance of so many Indian gentlemen in the public gallery. Mr. Gupta, the Hindu Member of the Council of India, was amongst those standing near the Bar. This is the best place and is equivalent to a seat under the gallery in another place but it has one disadvantage, there are only two rows of seats one on each side of the Bar and these are sacred to the down-trodden voteless sex. Lord Morley was, if I may use the expression, in excellent form and by no means overawed by Lord Curzon just back from South Africa, looking as everyone was glad to notice, the picture of good health. Lord Morley spoke for about an hour and Lord Curzon for about an hour and a half. If the truth must be told he slightly wearied his audience by the minuteness with which he discussed some of the points, though the speech on the whole was an admirable one. Indeed it was so comprehensive that Lord Lansdowne, when he spoke at about the same length on Wednesday, hardly contributed a new point to the discussion. One of the more serious of the defects of Lord Morley's scheme is, according to the ex-Viceroy, the proposed introduction of supplementary questions and he drew a somewhat mournful—shall I say exaggerated?—sketch of the helplessness of a departmental representative in the hands of a clever fellow Councillor. "We all know that the asking of supplementary questions has developed into a fine art in a Chamber not far removed from this, and some of us in this House endeavoured to the best of our humble ability in our day to perfect the art of rejoinder also. But such is the confidence that I have in the ingenuity and ability of those Indian lawyers who will constitute the main portion of these new Councils when they come into existence, that I believe that the utmost achievements of the experts in the House of Commons will pale before what they will accomplish in India, and remember that on the other side there will be no corresponding advantage. The Indian official is primarily an administrator and secondly a legislator. He is not a speaker at all. He has no training whatever, either in the arts of Parliamentary evasion or in the still more difficult science of Parliamentary repartee. There will be no speaker in the chair to protect him, as in the House of Commons, and no body of tradition already existing in the House to which he can turn for protection. I very much doubt whether, in making this concession, the noble Viscount has realized the enormous difference between the Indian system and our system, and whether, in return for the small, almost microscopical advantages that would result from the change, he is not putting a burden on our administrators in India which will bear hardly on them and will react unfavourably on the administration itself." Well, if Lord Morley adheres to this part of his plan, and Lord Curzon is right as to the oratorical deficiencies of the average Indian Civilian, the inconvenience he depicts will not be permanent. There is a homely saying to the effect that practice makes perfect and no doubt in due course the art of rejoinder will be acquired by the official spokesmen. I do not know whether Lord MacDonnell has a grudge against the Liberal Government for having made him a peer; anyhow he is giving them, both in regard to Ireland and India, more kicks than ha'pence. While he sees no harm in admitting natives of India to the Bombay and Madras Executive Councils he would only appoint qualified members of the public services and he is as strongly opposed as is Lord Curzon to setting up similar Councils in provinces where they do not now exist. Such Councils, he says, would "hamper" a Lieutenant-Governor and he hints that this idea is entirely the personal property of Lord Morley and was not suggested to him by a certain Committee of which we have heard whispers. He is, if anything, more strongly convinced than ever that Lord Morley is making a large mistake in placing an Indian in the Viceregal Council or, as he with his privileges as an Irishman styles it, in introducing a "foreign element." Lord Morley has got his second reading without a division; we shall see how he gets on in Committee. Will Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell carry their objections to certain parts of the Bill so far as to divide the House?

THE MACKARNESS AMENDMENTS.

With characteristic perversity Mr. Mackarness and his friends insisted upon moving an amendment to the Address with reference to the deportations. Here are the terms of the amendment:—"But humbly represent that this House, while cordially welcoming the proposals which have been laid before it for the reform of the Government of India, is of opinion that the success of those proposals is gravely endangered by the fact that British subjects in that country are subjected to imprisonment and deportation without having had any charge made against them, and without having been convicted of any crime." His seconder was that amiable and popular ex-Bombay Civilian, Mr. Hart-Davies, of whom one is inclined to say when he is in such company: *que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere?* Mr. Buchanan, in the course of his speech, made a remark which ought to have brought the flush of shame on the cheeks of some of his fussy and mischief-making hearers. Referring to the necessity of dealing firmly with the militant section—*vide* the column long letter which the *Times* on Saturday printed from that nice creature Shyamaji Krishnavarma,—the Under-Secretary observed that their latest crime "the assassination of Asutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor of Alipur, was one which ought not to pass unnoticed in the House of Commons. Asutosh Biswas was a man of high integrity and ability. His political opinions would be described in India as advanced, and he made no secret of them. He was outspoken with regard to his political opinions; he was equally outspoken in his opposition to all resort to violence and murder. It was not part of his official duty to undertake this prosecution, but he was asked to do so because of his known capacity. When he was asked to undertake the duty he said, "If I do I shall be shot." His superior officer replied that he received many more threatening letters than Mr. Biswas did, and added, "After all, it is our job and we have got to do it." Mr. Biswas undertook the work, and he met his fate. The House of Commons, he thought, might pay a passing tribute to a man who had perished in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Rees was amongst the subsequent speakers and he gave great offence to certain gentlemen. These anarchical enterprises in India were, he said, subsidised and helped by journals published in this country which reached India in large numbers, although their importation was forbidden, and were translated and spread broadcast in order to disseminate the creed of assassination and murder which hon. gentlemen immediately opposite thought a subject for mirth. Amid cries of "No" Mr. Swift MacNeill excitedly arose and thus addressed the Speaker:—"I submit that that is an observation that should not be made. The hon. member accuses hon. gentlemen of indulging in mirth. (Opposition cries of 'Hear, hear.') Hon. gentlemen who say "Hear, hear" to that are unworthy of their position in this House." "If I had seen any reason to interpose I should have done so," the Speaker quietly but firmly replied, and Mr. Rees looked more pleased than some of those who faced and surrounded him. The minority in the division consisted of 32 Nationalists, 22 Liberals, 20 Labourites and, *mirabile dictu*, two Unionists—Messrs. Harmood-Banner and W. Rutherford. Seven Labour members had the courage and the good sense to vote with the Government.

THE MAHOMEDAN LUNCHEON.

The luncheon given by the London branch of the All-India Moslem League at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday "to meet His Highness the Aga Khan" might have been, in the regrettable absence of the principal guest, something like the play of Hamlet minus the Prince of Denmark, but Mr. Ameer Ali, who presided, turned what seemed likely be a failure into a success by his eloquent and tactful speech. The company or rather the English portion of it was remarkable for the variety of the schools of thought represented. Lord Avebury and Lord Ronaldshay, Sir George Birdwood and Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P., Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., and Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., Mr. Valentine Chirol, the Imperialist, and Sir Percy Bunting the impatient idealist, Mr. J. S. Loe Strachey of the *Spectator* and Mr. J. Spender, Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., and Mr. T. Hart-Davies, M.P., were amongst those present. In his excellent speech delivered in reply to the toast of the League, proposed by Lord Avebury still better known by his former name, Sir John Lubbock, the Chairman repudiated the suggestion that the Mussalman attitude towards the reforms has been inspired by racial or religious animosity, and emphasised the desire of educated Mahomedans to live in peace with their fellow-countrymen. Still, while Mussalmans wish to co-operate for the public good with Hindus, it was useless to shut one eye to the existence of divergences which make the two races separate nations. On the character and effect of Mr. Ameer Ali's speech as a whole I will let one of those who heard it speak for me. The extract which follows is from a letter written by Sir George Birdwood without any idea of publication, and just shown to me. It puts a view of the Indian problem in so interesting a manner, that I have on my own responsibility and on that of Sir G. Birdwood's correspondent, ventured to make the quotation without reference to the writer. Sir George says:—

"He (Mr. Ameer Ali) made the speech of a statesman and he triumphed not by the exercise of any of the meretricious arts of the rhetorician but by sheer force of close and cogent argument, convincing and impressive facts clear, simple and moderate statement of his demands, made in a spirit of perfect loyalty alike to the Government, to his own cause, and the cause of his opponents. The Muslims have gained their principal points; and they should not lay too much stress on not having obtained a Muslim representative on the Viceroy's Executive Council as second or first Indian Member when the selection may fall on a Hindu. I would, myself, have two or three Indian representatives on the Viceroy's Council—the ablest men I could secure, and certainly if one was a Hindu I would have the other a Muslim; but if there is to be only one representative on the Viceroy's Council I do not think the Muslims will ever suffer because he may happen to be a Hindu. I feel that whoever is selected to fill the unique office,—Hindu, Muslim or Zoroastrian,—he will prove equal to the occasion. When, years ago, the revered Dadabhai Naoroji raised the agitation for diminishing the number of members on the Council of the Secretary of State for India, I advocated in the Press, and among influential public men, that instead of reducing the Council three Indians should be put on it. The objection always raised by the English would-be reformers of the Council was that in time of war or, say, in India, rebellion, the native members could not be trusted. I am satisfied they could be trusted either here or in India. They would rise to the occasion. I am well read in the history of England, of the Tudor and Stuart periods and of Scotland in the Hanoverian period; and my conclusion in this connection is that it was only through being trusted and put on one's own responsibility that we gradually became trustworthy statesmen. I might feel nervous about a non-Brahmanical Hindu in the Viceroy's Executive Council brought face to face with a Brahmanical rebellion; but in a generation or two Indians of whatever caste, if they have received a thorough English education, will have emancipated themselves from all undue subservience, through ghostly terrors, to the Brahmanical caste. Furthermore there will never be a Brahmanical rebellion. It is the stability of the British *raj* that is the last chance for the Rajput, and the Brahmanical castes; and but for our paramount position in India long ago it would have once again have been—

> "Land of the sun! What foot invades
> Thy Pagods and they pillared shades,
> Thy cavern shrines and Idol stones,
> Thy Monarchs and their thousand Thrones!"
> 'Tis he of Gazna—

and so it would again the very day following a successful Hindu—that is Brahmanical—rising against the British *raj*. No, the British *raj* is the last guarantee of Hinduism and the last insurance of every Hindu temple throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan and the Dekhan."

(Continued on page 8.)

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL

THIRD READING IN THE LORDS.

Government Intentions.

SUPERIOR KNOWLEDGE OF THE PEERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the House of Lords this evening, the India Councils Bill was read a third time without a division.

Lord Morley, in moving the third reading of the India Councils Bill in the House of Lords this evening, said that the telegram which he quoted in moving the re-insertion of clause 3, on the 9th instant, was from the Viceroy who regarded the rejection of the clause as unfortunate.

"The House may have another opportunity a little later," His Lordship added, "to re-examine the position with regard to it."

Dealing with the allegations regarding the origin of the Bill and assertions that the reforms were wrung from him by the Indian leaders, Lord Morley said that it was the duty of a Minister, whether in Whitehall or Simla, to get opinions from every source. Mr. Gokhale called on him before the Despatch from India of last October was received. "I concluded the conversation," His Lordship said, "by asking him, as I had asked others, to write on a sheet of notepaper the reforms he desired. I did the same with the spokesman of the Mahomedans, and I had no further communication with Mr. Gokhale. These notes and other material, and subsequently the Despatch from India were submitted to the Committee of the Council of India with a few members added. It was their conclusions which formed the basis of my Despatch of November."

The Government of India, Lord Morley continued, had been consulted at length, and he paid a tribute to the spirit which the latter had shown. Though there were points [illegible]ch we pressed which they might not have [illegible]sed, there had been no serious demur. [illegible] had been he would have been shaken. [illegible]ng to the abatement of the tension [illegible] Bill had produced, Lord Morley read [illegible]s of an account which he had [illegible] the 6th of March. "The insinua[illegible]n lian leaders are still unwilling to [illegible] outrages is untrue, so I am assured. [illegible]ates are sincere in the wish to assist [illegible]wa anarchy. India is not in a [illegible]ction. While further isolated [illegible]e expected, Government do not [illegible]ey are instigated by any politi[illegible]e least importance. They will [illegible] belief that there is widespread [illegible]disloyalty on the part of politi[illegible]r that the general state of the [illegible]gerous."

[illegible]ation or whittling down of the [illegible] impair what was satisfactory in [illegible]

[illegible]downe defended the action of the [illegible]. He said that the debates had [illegible]ved their serious misgiving.

[illegible]Ripon said that he hoped the clause [illegible]e re-inserted.

[illegible] Midleton appealed to Lord Morley [illegible] bring the Lords into conflict with the [illegible]mmons, unless evidence could be furnished of some measure of approval by those who had experience in India.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

It is understood that the second reading of the India Councils Bill will not be taken in the House of Commons before the 5th of April, and it is unlikely that the Committee stage will be concluded before Easter.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Mansion House last night, said that the House of Lords had a weight of official experience on Indian subjects to which the House of Commons could not pretend to aspire. It was most important to this country to have such a body of men of experience as the Lords.

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

The Revenue Question.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Governor, in proposing to the Council further restrictions on the opium trade, announced that Lord Crewe had undertaken to ask Parliament for a substantial contribution towards the Colony's loss of revenue.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Steyning Edgerley Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Sir Steyning Edgerley has been nominated as successor to Sir Walter Roper Lawrence on the Council of India.

THE SIAMESE TREATY.

Full Text Awaited.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The "Times" commenting on the Siamese treaty says that although it does not believe that Lord Morley and Sir Edward Grey have failed to provide safeguards for the rights of the natives of India and British traders in Siam, it awaits the publication of the text to judge whether the safeguards are really adequate in view of the notorious corruption of the Siamese Courts.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Smoothing the Road to Peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Official circles in Vienna are not satisfied because of the fact that the Servian Note ignores Austria's last communication, but it is felt that the way has been made smoother to peace, though negotiations are likely to be protracted and difficult.

LATER.

The Austrian Government considers that the Servian note lacks the clearness essential to an improvement of the situation. Austria complains of the omission of all reference to the Servian armaments or to direct negotiations from its contents. Claims instead of being withdrawn are merely transferred from Austria to the Powers.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

Mr. Lloyd-George as Complainant.

DAMAGES AND APOLOGY OBTAINED.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Lloyd-George has brought a libel action against the proprietors of the newspaper "The People," for publishing a statement to the effect that Mr. Lloyd-George paid £20,000 to settle a divorce suit in which he was alleged to be a co-respondent. Mr. Lloyd-George gave evidence that there was not a particle of truth in the allegation. "The People" has agreed to pay one thousand pounds damages and to make the fullest apology.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

Arrival at Suez.

ROUGH PASSAGE EXPERIENCED.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Yacht "Muriel" arrived at Suez today. She experienced strong head winds and had a rough passage from Port Sudan.

TROUBLED PERSIA.

Porte Protecting Consulates.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Owing to anarchy on the border of Azerbaijan, the Porte is despatching small guards to protect consulates.

TRAIN WRECKING.

Another Attempt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Another attempt to wreck a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is under investigation. The distance signal lever at Maslandapur Station was found tied up at 8-30 last night, so that it could not be worked, the intention apparently being to cause a collision between an up and a down train. The attempt was fortunately discovered in time.

SIR F. MACLEAN.

Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A large gathering, including all the Calcutta High Court Judges and principal Court officials, assembled at the Howrah Railway Station last night, to bid farewell to Sir Francis Maclean, who left for Bombay, *en route* Home, on retirement.

ASSAULT ON MR. MOORE.

Sentences Quashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At the Calcutta High Court yesterday, before Justices Caspersz and Ryves, in the appeal in the case in which Bicha Khaneas and fifteen others were sentenced by the District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur to imprisonment and a fine, for assaulting Mr. Moore, Manager to Ashrafi Sing, their Lordships reduced the imprisonment sentence on the petitioners to the terms they had already undergone, and remitted the fines and quashed the order binding them down to keep the peace.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Some twenty lakhs of treasure, part of the Amir's accumulated subsidy, were safely forwarded last month from Peshawar to Jellalabad.

Jirgahs from sections of Afridis, Mohmands and other frontier tribes went to Jellalabad last month, but were not received by the Amir.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The Jirgahs from sections of Afridis, Mohmands and other Trans-frontier tribes, which went to Jellalabad in February were, it appears, not received by the Amir himself. They had to be content with waiting upon Sardar Nasrullah Khan.

BIG FIRE AT MANDVI.

WHILE we were going to the Press a big fire broke out at Mandvi, Essaji Street, in a house. On an alarm being given all the fire engines were sent to the spot. Fire was not out till this morning. Damage is estimated thousands of rupees.

INDIAN SEDITION IN ENGLAND.

The Highgate Hotbed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, replying to Mr. Claude Hay, said that he was aware of the propaganda carried on from the India House at Highgate. It was not desirable to state the steps to be taken.

HOW THE MALCONTENTS SPREAD SEDITION.

THE "Evening Standard" and "St. James's Gazette" of Feb. 22 said:—

It is hardly probable that the Benchers of the Inner Temple will be pleased with Mr. S. Krishnavarma's boast that he is a barrister of twenty-five years' standing. For it was to that Inn he was called in 1884, and he adduces the fact to give weight to his claim that he can do as he likes in his own house.

His argument in his own words is as follows: "With regard to the attack on India House, in London, which is my freehold property, I may be permitted to say, as a barrister of twenty-five years' standing, that, according to English law, I can erect a monument in honour of any one or do just what I like within its walls, on the principle that an Englishman's house is his castle, so long as no nuisance or illegal act is committed on the premises, there being no distinction between an Englishman and a foreigner in this respect."

This is apropos of the attack which has been made upon the memorial to the four murderers of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy which Mr. Krishnavarma proposed should be put up in India House, Highgate, and the institution of scholarships to commemorate the assassins. But it must be remembered that the recent assault in London on a well-known Anglo-Indian official by an Indian student with an imaginary grievance—an incident which the magistrate rightly described as "intolerable"—was undoubtedly due to the pernicious influence of a small section of Indian malcontents who look upon India House as their headquarters.

The notoriety of India House and its evil influence on weak-minded young Indians who come to this country has reached India—as was proved in these columns last week, when an excerpt from a typical letter from a loyal Indian parent to a friend in this country was givin. In it the writer begged his friend to keep his boy from the influence of India House.

But Mr. Krishnavarma, in a letter in the "Express," attempts to justify the murders of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. With this end in view he advances arguments and beliefs which, as the "Express" remarks in a leading article, are "strong evidence of his failure to understand character or to realise the difference between that which is defensible and that which is horrible. If he is serious, his understanding is hopelessly wrong. He appears the perfect product of that system of education with which Lord Macaulay cursed British India. The old idea of values has been taken away. The Western idea of values cannot be understood."

In a further article, on Feb. 33, the "Standard" adds:—

We are able, as the result of inquiries made by one of our representatives, to give some additional particulars of an extraordinary character in regard to the campaign which is being carried on from India House, Highgate, by a small section of Indian malcontents in this country.

The systematic way in which these agitators conduct their business enables them to keep in touch with an enormous number of their fellow-countrymen in India and to exert an influence over not a few weak-minded students who come to this country. They have plenty of money at their disposal. One of the ringleaders is a wealthy man in his own right, and another is able to keep a comfortable house of his own in West London, although dependent on the subscriptions received from members of the Indian colony here.

Of Indian students alone there are now about 700 resident in this country, and about half of them have remitted to them from India allowances which are more than sufficient for their needs. In London there are about 250, at Edinburgh 200, at Cambridge 50, and at Oxford 40, while at Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and Leeds there are little colonies also. It is estimated that about ten per cent. are active supporters of the seditious movement.

The malcontents endeavour to get into touch and keep in communication with all these. It is the practice of certain malcontents to visit each weekend the houses of all the principal Indians resident here, with a special view to finding out what newcomers there have been and where they are to be found. Once the newcomer is located an invitation to an Indian dinner at India House is sent him.

The newly-arrived visitor, who probably does not care particularly for English cooking, is attracted by the prospect of an Indian dinner. So he goes to Highgate, and hears inflammatory speeches made. More than one young Indian student has allowed himself to be led astray before he has had time to see through the object of his hosts.

It is by their postal work, however, that the India House section are doing gravest mischief. Two or three Indians are kept constantly at work fair-copying into Punjabi, Hindustani, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, and Tamil seditious pamphlets and speeches which are drafted by the ringleaders at secret meetings. These fair copies are reproduced in thousands by means of a duplicator, and sent away by post regularly to schoolmasters, political associations, sympathetic newspapers, and lawyers in India.

Knowing that the seditious nature of these pamphlets renders them liable to confiscation, the malcontents take special precautions to post them in such a manner as not to arouse suspicion on the part of the authorities. The usual day of posting is Friday, and the pamphlets are despatched from all parts of London.

Sometimes this plan is varied, the pamphlets being sent in parcels to Berlin, whence they are forwarded to India.

There is also under preparation by the two Indians who conduct the Highgate establishment in the absence of its owner a book which, according to the prospectus, purports to be a true account of the Indian Mutiny. The authors pretend that they have obtained possession of certain secret documents which show that the Sepoy rising was really an attempt on the part of the nation to regain its independence. The writing of the book is well advanced, and types of the Indian characters are now ready in Berlin for the printing of the book.

In order to strengthen their movement the Indian malcontents have joined forces with certain well-to-do Egyptians of the same class now resident here. They meet regularly once a month at a West End hotel, as the Hindu-Egyptian Club, and have under consideration a scheme for acquiring a house as club premises.

Another field in which the Indian malcontents have recently been very active is the London Indian Society. Formerly this was an orderly gathering of Indians, who met once a month and discussed subjects of interest to themselves. Now it has been transformed into a rowdy meeting.

The mode of capture was typical of the methods employed. A seditious leaflet was circulated at one of the meetings and on the President proposing that it should be withdrawn, he was vigorously opposed by the malcontent leaders, who succeeded in defeating his proposal. The President thereupon resigned, and the malcontents' triumph began.

Notoriety is the aim of all the ringleaders. Their desire is to get their names into the Press and on the lips of their fellow-countrymen. It is for that reason that certain individuals have not been named in the foregoing.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Businesslike Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Several matters of interest came up at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day.

Replying to questions by Mr. Gokhale, Sir Harvey Adamson declined to make any statement as to how long the depertees were to be kept under restraint, and denied the allegation that Ashwini Kumar Dutt was seriously ill. On the contrary, the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail, in which Ashwini Kumar was confined, reported on the 4th instant, that this prisoner had gained in weight and that his health was very good.

Replying to questions by Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. J. O. Miller declined to make any promises regarding the relief of the Central Provinces malguzars, but would consider any representation through the usual channel on their behalf.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying to questions by Mr. Dadabhoy, declined to make any special additional provisions for facilitating the exchange of currency notes in Nagpur, but said that proposals were under consideration for improving the currency, not circulation generally, which he hoped would benefit Nagpur with other countries.

Mr. Harvey admitted that the gross receipts from railways during the past calendar year had decreased by 109 lakhs of rupees, while the working expenses had increased by 204 lakhs of rupees; this increase being due to repairs after floods, as also to the improvements made to the rolling-stock and permanent-way, and to outlay consequent upon famine; while the position regarding railways would be explained in the annual financial statement.

Regarding third-class railway passengers, crowding was in some cases unavoidable, but improved rolling-stock was being built gradually and other measures taken to improve the conditions under which third-class passengers were carried.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill was afterwards passed, Mr. McLeod defending the measure unconditionally, Mr. Dadabhoy supporting it with the reservation that he objected to the substitution of an Indian Act for an Imperial statute, and Mr. Erle Richards explaining that this had been unavoidable to enable the benefits which Mr. Dadabhoy admitted to be secured. Mr. Richards added that the Government of India proposed to approach the Secretary of State with proposals for an Act of Parliament to give general effect to Indian vesting orders and discharges. In this connection Mr. Richards also mentioned the petition he had received from pleaders and vakils to be given the right of audience before the Insolvency Courts, but he explained that such a change would be difficult of introduction, in view of vested interests which would object and could not be introduced at the eleventh hour, or without further investigation.

ARMY AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord Kitchener then introduced his Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army, and explained that this measure was chiefly designed to make such formal changes in the existing law as were rendered necessary in consequence of recent changes in the designations of officers commanding. Amendments had also been included, (1) regulating certain questions relating to lunacy; (2) empowering Volunteer Officers to remove names of non-efficients from their Corps; and (3) regulations for the sale of intoxicants and drugs in cantonments.

The following are extracts from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the above Bill:—

It has been found that the names of Volunteers remain on the rolls of their Corps after they have become ineffective from various causes as the Commanding Officer has not the power to remove the name of a man from the rolls of the Corps in such circumstances. Opportunity is taken of remedying this defect in the Act.

It is considered desirable for the purpose of admitting of better control over the sale and supply of spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs to native troops and followers in cantonments, or within such limits around a cantonment as the local Government may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette that section 13 of the Cantonment Act of 1889 should be made applicable to native troops and followers so as to provide for infliction of penalties in cases where a person sells such liquors or drugs to the said native troops or followers without having first obtained the necessary permission from the commanding officer of the cantonment or from some person authorized by the commanding officer to grant such permission.

With the object of facilitating the apprehension of offenders who sell liquor to soldiers or their families or to followers, contrary to law, it is considered desirable to expand the provisions of Section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, so as to empower excise-officers to take action under that section, that is to say, to arrest without an order from a magistrate and without warrant any person committing an offence under sections 13 and 14.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 22nd instant, when the Budget will be presented.

ENTERTAINMENT TO RETIRING COUNCILLORS.

Lord Minto gives a farewell dinner at Government House on Tuesday the 23rd, to the two members of his Council, Sir H. Erle Richards and Major-General Scott, who are about to retire.

LADY FITZMAURICE.

Departure for Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Lady Charles Fitzmaurice leaves by the Bombay mail to-night for Bombay.

POLITICS AS A CAREER.

By Spencer Leigh Hughes.

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IN all the discussions that I have seen on the puzzling questions "What shall we do with our sons?" and "What shall we do with our daughters?" I have never known anyone say "Make them politicians." And yet nearly all men—and to-day not a few women—regard themselves as politicians. They would resent any denial or question of this. As a rule the man in the last train or perched on the last 'bus is ready to discuss and to lay down the law on the most complicated political problem with cheery alacrity. In such cases "talking politics" means making assertions, and the man described by Mr. Andrew Lang as a "pothouse Ruskin," whose formula was "I'm not a-arguin' with yer, I'm a-tellin' o' yer," no doubt considered himself to be a politician,

Yet few men take up politics as a career. Those men who tackle the problems of the day look upon this sort of thing not as the practical business of their lives, but as a luxury. The poet has said:

> I do but sing because I must
> And pipe but as the linnets sing,

and in the same way these men do but talk because they must. The professional politician also loves to hear himself talk—no one more so—but has a further interest in the business. There was a time when the word "politician" was a term of reproach, and thus Dr. South, the eminent divine, said in one of his fiery sermons:

The politician whose very essence lies in this that he is a person ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage.

There may be politicians to-day to whom that definition may be correctly applied, but it is also true that there are men of all parties and groups whose object it is to leave the world better than they found it. It has been cynically said that the best way in which they can do this is to leave it at once—but at least they mean well.

It has been my lot in life to meet with many men who have taken up politics as a career, and I am bound to say that in most cases the choice has seemed to be a mistake. It is a worrying business, a thankless calling, and many of the poor fellows must sympathise with the melancholy remark of the French statesman, "better be a poor fisherman than have anything to do with the government of men." To begin with, and to look at the most sordid aspect of the case—there is really no money in professional politics. The few eminent men who get to the top on each side, and who from time to time enjoy what are called the "emoluments of office," would have made far more had they put the same amount of energy, skill, and intellectual force into other professions or into trade. And the vast majority of politicians get nothing at all—while on the other hand they have to pay out continually.

And apart from the monetary aspect of the case the politician has a harassed life—he is really a hunted creature with no close time. He is watched closely by his friends—and far more closely by his foes. What a revelation it is to a man when he steps out of the gracious obscurity of private life into that fierce light which beats on public men, and which blackens every blot. He is at first astounded at the things which are said about him by the hostile press—but before long he becomes inured to them. I have seen an old, case-hardened and seasoned donkey at the seaside so careless of the blows from a driver that he not only does not quicken his pace because of these attentions, but he also does not so much as acknowledge them by a flick of the tail. And so with the politician—he becomes benumbed and almost stunned by repeated attacks, and by the fact that whatever he does, or whatever he abstains from doing, he is accused of being either an imbecile or a scoundrel—and sometimes both.

It is true that the poor fellow has little consolations. When he makes a public appearance in his native town, or in the place which he represents, his name appears in larger type on the posters than the names of others. He gets the most prominent seat on the platform, and he is alluded to as "our worthy member" by the chairman. His friends cheer him rapturously—but there is generally some insolent fellow there, acting the part of the death's head at the feast, and by some cruel insult (at which he has to smile), reminding him that he is human. Again, in the House of Commons he may now and then have a gleam of encouragement. After fifty vain and frantic efforts he may perhaps be allowed to speak for a quarter of an hour to a dozen men who are not listening. It is then that the unhappy man tries to persuade himself that the eyes of Europe are on him, and if one of his leaders afterwards gives him a slight nod of recognition he is in the seventh heaven of delight, and thinks that next week he will be on the front bench thumping the table with the best of them.

As a rule, however, the life of a man who has devoted himself to politics as a career is one of strain and stress without much to show for it. This has a different effect on different men—making one morose and waspish, and another careless and happy-go-lucky. But there is one distinguishing trait which I have noted in nearly all men who are "in politics," as the phrase goes, and it is this—they all love to talk about themselves. Indeed, it is impossible to keep them off that favourite theme. It matters not what subject you broach to a Member in the lobby—say the solar system, or the depth of the Pacific Ocean—within three minutes he will be talking about himself. I do not blame the poor fellows for this. The trials and tribulations of their lot, the slings and arrows of their outrageous fortune, drive them in upon themselves. Moreover, if they can be induced to chat about their hon. and right hon. friends, they seldom have a good word to say for them. In the Lobby of the House of Commons more than in most places, it would be fitting to emblazon as a motto the words of Lord Justice Bowen—"Conscious as we are of each other's infirmities."

No doubt it is necessary that some men should devote their lives to looking after the politics of the nation—at least that seems to be the general view, though I have always thought there was wisdom in the saying of Pascal that "most of the mischief that happens in the world would never occur if men would only be content to sit still in their own parlours." Assuming the professional politician to be a necessary factor in the mundane movement, I cannot recommend politics as a career. Being on the verge of politics, being in touch with it, seeing the working of the machine from close quarters, all this is interesting and even pleasant. But the man who is really in the movement has, as a rule, a poor time of it. You seldom meet with a contented politician. Indeed, I suppose that if he were contented he would cease to be a politician—he would think that there was nothing that need be done, and he would therefore cease to try to do anything. The fact is that nearly all political achievements in this country are compromises. Seldom indeed does a politician manage to carry through something just in the form in which he wants it carried through—and on the other hand politicians who want nothing at all to be carried through have the mortification of seeing things which they loathe to some extent achieved. Now no man can be absolutely delighted by a compromise—it is a half and half affair which makes enthusiasm impossible. And as I have said the politician has to live for ever in an atmosphere of compromise. The reader may ask—do you then advise men to abjure or eschew politics? I do not, for the simple reason that such advice would be thrown away. Punch said "Don't" many a year ago to those who were about to marry, and does anyone suppose that this sage advice has had the slightest effect on the statistics of matrimony? Of course not. Men will take to marrying, and they will take to politics. All I wish to make quite clear is this—if a man thinks that by taking up politics as a career he is going to have a good time, either in regard to his pocket or his peace of mind, he will soon find out his mistake. And having said this I may repeat the old words: "Liberavi animam meam"—"I have delivered my soul."

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Protod" Case.

EDITOR SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 12.

The "Protod" case was heard on Monday last at Nandlapur, near Darkad, and reserved judgment was delivered yesterday by the District Magistrate, Mr. Arthur.

The following is the text of the judgment:—

I find accused, Vasudeo Damodar Munde, guilty, on his own plea, of the offence under Section 124 A, Penal Code; in that he published an article on the 28th December 1908 in the "Protod", headed "Our present condition" by which article he attempted to bring into hatred and contempt, and to excite disaffection towards the Government, established by law in British India, which teaching of the article is the hatred of foreign rule. Among other things, it is stated that British laws cause people misery; that British rule ruined agriculture and industries; that the subjects have not their rights; that women are outraged without redress; that people are torn in pieces as if by wild beast and that 3,00,000 people die yearly by starvation.

Editors have now had ample opportunity to take warning by the convictions under the Penal Code sections regarding sedition, and those preaching hatred of British rule, do so with eyes open and must be presumed to have counted the cost. It is necessary, therefore, for the Courts to pass such sentences as will deter other Editors from following their example.

In passing sentence I take into account the previous case of the "Protod," as shown by papers put in by the prosecution. It is impossible for me, to taking into account the apology tendered after the institution of proceedings; such apology expresses no genuine regret, but is tendered simply to escape a portion of the punishment to which the accused is firstly liable. It is also urged on the accused's behalf that he is of a very weak constitution. This does not seem to me a matter for the Court to consider but for the Jail authorities.

I sentence Munde, under section 124 a, Penal Code, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default a further 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

BUDDHIST SHRINE RESTORATION.

Right to Budh Gaya.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Buddhist Shrine Restoration Society, having the Tashi Lama as president, Maharaja Kumar of Sikkim as vice-president, Major W. F. O'Connor, C.I.E., as honorary adviser, and Mahamahopadhyya Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana as secretary have now obtained legal opinion upon the subject of the Buddhist claim for religious rights, at Budh Gaya.

This opinion, which is supported by some of the leading counsel in Calcutta, is to the effect that, although the Society will be unable to contest the proprietary rights of the Mahunt, they may expect to take action in the Courts successfully in securing a definition of the Buddhists' religious rights over the shrine, and of placing a limitation upon those claimed by the Hindus.

The Central Committee of the Society have decided to adopt this opinion, and now invite subscriptions to meet the cost of a law suit which they propose to institute.

THE UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

Vacant Seat Contested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The election in the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, for the vacant seat on the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, having resulted in a tie, is to be held *de novo*. A third candidate is now in the field, so that there is no chance of the second ballot also resulting indecisively.

BARRISTERS AND SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

An Important Point.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

In the High Court to-day before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. W. Garth, on behalf of the Advocate-General, who is away at Dacca, raised a point as to whether barristers alone or both barristers and vakils may appear before a special tribunal, the point depending upon whether the Special Tribunal has been created under the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, in which case Mr. Garth said only barristers could appear. The point will be argued to-morrow morning. The question raised affects a much-prized privilege of the Bar.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE PORT TRUST.

The following letter from the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has been sent to the Secretary to the Railway Board:—

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Railway Board, a copy of the Minutes of proceedings of a Meeting called by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th February 1909, to consider questions relating to the connection of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways with the Bombay Port Trust Railway, together with copies of minutes recorded by Colonel Firebrace, Sir Walter Hughes and Major Shelley showing the modifications which, before they could give their adhesion, they would require to be made in the propositions laid before the Meeting. I am also to enclose a copy of the revised propositions which represent the views of Government of what should be decided in the interest of all parties, and to request that this Government may be informed whether the Government of India will agree with this Government in accepting these revised propositions as the basis of their joint future policy.

In the revised propositions, Government believe an agreement has been achieved acceptable both to the Railways and the Port Trust on all points except one. That single point is concerned with clauses 10 and 11. Colonel Firebrace, on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway, has accepted the general principle that there must be some rebate, but he desires that a maximum rate should be fixed now, and that that maximum should be the rate charged at present by the Calcutta Port Trust, viz., 1 pie per maund. Government, I am to say, are unable to accept this suggestion. What they have done has been to enunciate general principles, all details within the lines laid down being matters for subsequent negotiation and settlement. Apart, however, from this general consideration, it is not possible to fix any maximum until the developments of trade have been ascertained by experience, nor can any rates be equitably fixed depending on rates charged at the present time in Calcutta.

The proposals contained in clauses 10 and 11 appear to Government to be eminently fair to all parties. In the event of any dispute, both sides could rely on an absolutely impartial decision based on the highest expert advice in India. Government, therefore, consider that clauses 10 and 11 should remain unaltered.

The revised propositions contain no allusion to the proposal of Major Shelley that the Mahim Link should be owned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Intimation has recently been received that Major Shelley is under instructions to refuse agreement to any arrangement in which that proposal is not embodied and accepted. The Governor-in-Council considers that the question of the ownership of the Mahim Link lies entirely outside the scope of the proposals which were discussed by the Conference. It may be noted that, at the Conference of October 1907, Colonel Bisset agreed to the ownership remaining with the G. I. P. Railway so long as free running powers were reserved to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The matter is, however, one for the two Railways to arrange, and the Governor-in-Council therefore sees no reason for dealing with this question in connection with the propositions submitted with this letter.

FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

A Meeting was held at the Secretariat on the 12th February, when there were present His Excellency the Governor, The Hon'ble Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I. The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, The Hon'ble Sir W. C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., Chairman, Port Trust. Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E., President, Railway Board. Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., Managing Director, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Railway Officers. In attendance were the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Marine Department, etc.

His Excellency opened proceedings by saying that Government had called this Conference in order that all misunderstandings and all misconceptions of the important work which the Port Trust were carrying on might be removed. Government had discussed the scheme of the Harbour Branch Railway, first with Colonel Firebrace, as representing the G. I. P. Railway, and later with Sir Walter Hughes, as representing the Port Trust. The various questions involved were then discussed, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey and Sir T. R. Wynne assisting at the deliberations. The gentlemen who had been invited to attend the Conference had received a concise statement detailing the many side-issues that had been raised, and a brief summary of the considerations that must rule Government policy.

In Note A, two points had been indicated for consideration the settlement of which would automatically bring about a settlement of most of the side-issues. In order to bring about a solution of the difficulties, His Excellency said he had recently caused to be drafted certain propositions, which he would proceed to read to the Meeting. In discussing these propositions, His Excellency said that it would be desirable not to refer to any statements or admissions that might have been made in the past, or even to the recommendations that had been made by the Commission of 1900. Conditions had altered in the last eight or nine years and recommendations made in 1900 might not be applicable in their entirety to conditions which are known to exist now.

His Excellency then proceeded to read the propositions (printed as an addendum). They were fully discussed clause by clause and were accepted by Sir Walter Hughes on behalf of the Port Trust. Colonel Firebrace on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway accepted all with the exception of the wording of the last part of clause 9 which he considered as not sufficiently definite. Major Shelley, on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, accepted the propositions subject to the conditions (1) that, wherever practicable, the B. B. and C. I. Railway should enjoy the same privileges and facilities granted to the G. I. P. Railway, and (2) that no obstruction should be placed in the way of direct access from the B. B. and C. I. main line and the Port Trust Depots.

DRAFT TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following are the draft terms of settlement proposed as a basis of discussion, by His Excellency the Governor, at the Conference on the 12th February:—

The Port Trust shall be allowed to construct Depots and Warehouses on its own property for the purpose of dealing with the future expansion of the export trade and have railway access to them from the Railways terminating in Bombay.

For the purposes of enabling consignors to consign direct to these Depots and Warehouses and also to consign direct to the Docks, the Port Trust shall be allowed to construct a railway under the Railways Act, called the Bombay Port Trust Railway, which shall have a junction with the G. I. P. Harbour Branch.

All consignments for the Port Trust [illegible] Warehouses and for direct shipment [illegible] via the Port Trust Railway ju[illegible] G. I. P. Harbour Branch.

The G. I. P. Railway sh[illegible] consigned to the Port T[illegible] the Port Trust Railway receiving sidings at the junction.

All work in dealing with these wagons, while on the Port Turst Railway, shall be carried out by the Port Trust Railway staff.

The G. I. P. shall be permitted to have their own goods staff at the Port Trust Depots, Warehouses and Docks for the delivery to consignees of goods received from the G. I. P. and for the consignment of goods requiring direct consignment up-country from the Docks, unless the G. I. P. Railway prefer to employ the Port Trust Railway as their Agents for such deliveries.

The G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch shall be allowed to extend to Wadi Bunder Station.

The Port Trust shall give reasonable facilities to enable this connection to be made and to permit the G. I. P. Railway to continue to use the length of line now laid temporarily on their property connecting Wadi Bunder with the Harbour Branch until the G. I. P. permanent connection has been constructed and opened

The traffic now carried by the G. I. P. Railway to Wadi Bunder shall, subject to the consigner's option, continue to be carried there by the Railway and dealt with there under the conditions that now exist especially with reference to the use now made of the rail connection between Wadi Bunder and the Docks and the carting of goods to and from, and from and to, Wadi Bunder and the Docks.

The G. I. P. shall be allowed to improve, if necessary, their existing arrangements for working, their present yard at Wadi Bunder, and extending if necessary, their shed accommodation for local booking, but shall not be allowed to extend their existing accommodation for warehousing purposes beyond existing sanction unless the Port Trust refuses, or is unable, to provide such additional warehouse accommodation required to meet the demands of trade, and provided the Railway can make out a sound financial and administrative case for such expenditure.

The Port Trust to agree that there shall be no action on their part which shall unfairly prejudice the G. I. P. in the direction of tending to divert traffic from Wadi Bunder station to the Port Trust Depots.

The G. I. P. Railway shall quote for inwards goods to Bombay the same charges for railway freight excluding terminal to the point of junction with the Port Trust Railway as they do to their own termini in Bombay. For outwards goods desiring direct consignment from the Docks to up-country, the G. I. P. shall charge the same charges for freight from via the Port Trust Railway junction as from Wadi Bunder.

The Railway to give the Port Railway such rebate as may be decided on in respect of consignments dealt with terminally by the Port Trust Railway as payment for terminal work done by the Port Trust for the Railway.

MEMO. BY COLONEL F. FIREBRACE.

I would suggest that the last sentence of claues 9 be made into a separate clause (say No. 10).

I think it should be specified that any rebate to be allowed should not exceed one pie per maund carried as terminal charge, the same as is paid by the Railways in Calcutta to the Calcutta Port Trust for similar terminal services This charge to be made if the G. I. P. ask the Port Trust to act as their Agents for delivery in accordance with the latter part of clause 4, and to be reduced if the G. I. P. provide at their own cost a delivery staff at the new Depots.

I would also suggest that another clause (say clause 11) be added, that the interpretation of the meaning of any clause or clauses be left to the decision of the Bombay Government in consultation with the Railway Board.

NOTES BY SIR WALTER HUGHES.

Clause 5.—I understood it was agreed at the Conference that words were to be added to this clause requiring the G. I. P. to construct and open the permanent connection within a reasonable period.

The point is most important. In asking the Municipal Corporation to sanction our laying the line through Mazagon, we gave them the assurance that the line would be used only as a siding for the Bulk-oil and other Trades between Wadi Bunder and Sewri and would not be opened for other traffic until the bridges (at the Harbour Defences Yard and Nawab Tank) are built, and the Corporation made it a condition that the bridges should be commenced and completed as early as possible. The plans and estimates for the bridges are ready, but will now have to be entirely revised to provide for the permanent connection required by the G. I. P.

Clause 6.—I explained that under the conditions that now exist, the rail connection between Wadi Bunder and the Docks are only used for so-called direct shipments that is for goods consigned from up-country to the Docks.

Mr. Muirhead, however, controverted this by saying that he had himself seen goods being loaded into wagons at Wadi Bunder for the Docks last Sunday (i.e., 7th February). I asked if they belonged to Rallis, and he said "no."

I have enquired into the case and find the goods belonged to Sanday and Company. They were "consigned to the Docks" but were unloaded by the Railway Company at Wadi Bunder "by mistake" and had to be re-loaded by the Company for transfer to the Docks. The instance, therefore, supports my contention, of which, moreover, there is ample proof.

Clause 8.—I understood that it was agreed at the Conference that words should be added at the end that conversely the G. I. P. shall take no action in the direction of tending to divert traffic from the Port Trust Depots to Wadi Bunder.

Clause 9.—I think this should stand as drafted and am opposed to the proposed modification suggested by Colonel Firebrace. As drafted, it is to be "such rebate as may be decided upon" which would naturally distinguish between the cases in which delivery is given by the Port Trust under clause 4 and cases in which the terminal facilities are used but delivery is given by the Railway Company. It is impossible at this stage to fix what the rate ought to be. In Calcutta, the Port Commissioners maintain that the terminal of 1 pie is insufficient to recoup them for the railway work undertaken by them which includes delivery.

The actual rate must be such as to cover expenses and must depend largely on the cost of the facilities which it is found necessary to provide. This is not yet known. All that we do know is that the G. I. P. will be entirely saved the cost of the yard which they estimated would cost them Rs. 35 lakhs on the basis of what is now considered an insufficient appreciation of the maximum requirements. For these reasons, I think the clause should stand as drafted in the set of Government propositions.

I agree that it is desirable to add the clause suggested by Colonel Firebrace as regards the interpretation of the clauses.

MINUTE BY MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E.

Clause 2.—At the meeting the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, pressed for the provision of a direct connection between the Port Trust Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway via the Mahim link which should be owned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Administration. I would, therefore, suggest that the concluding lines of clause 2 should read "which shall have direct junctions with the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch and with the B. B. & C. I. Railway via the Mahim link which should be owned by the latter Administration."

Clause 3.—We stated that the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be given equal facilities with the G. I. P. Railway for railing consignments direct to the Port Trust Depots and Warehouses. Clause 3 should, therefore, be altered to read "shall be routed via the Port Trust Railway junctions with the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mahim link."

Clause 4.—The commencement of this clause should read: "The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways shall be permitted to have their own goods staff at the Port Trust Depots, Warehouses and Docks for the delivery to consignees of goods received from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, respectively, and for the consignment of goods requiring direct consignment up country from the Docks, unless the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways prefer to employ the Port Trust Railway as their Agents for such deliveries."

Clause 5.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway urged that the present connection between Carnac Bridge goods yard and the Docks should be maintained until a more convenient direct connection could be afforded.

Clause 6.—Add: "The traffic now carried by the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Carnac Bridge yard shall be similarly treated."

Clause 8.—After G. I. P. in the second line, add "and B. B. & C. I. Railways," and after Wadi Bunder add [illegible] Carnac Bridge stations."

[illegible] understood at the Meeting that [illegible] pie per maund suggested by the [illegible] Board, was agreed to, as no [illegible] this amount. If Sir Walter [illegible] cannot be done for this [illegible] the charges in connection with the terminal work performed by the Port Trust Railway should be levied as an addition to the rate instead of being provided for as a rebate.

Proposed clause 11.—I approve of Colonel Firebrace's suggestion, but think the proposal should be so worded that the decision is vested in the Bombay Government and the Railway Board acting together.

PROPOSITIONS AS REVISED BY GOVERNMENT.

Depots and Warehouses required on Port Trust property for the future expansion of the export trade shall be constructed at the cost of, or by arrangement with, the Port Trust. Access to such Depots and Warehouses from the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway shall be provided.

To enable traders to consign goods direct to the Depots and Warehouses or to the Docks, the Port Trust is to construct a Railway under the Railways Act, to be called the Bombay Port Trust Railway, which shall have direct junction with the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch and with the B. B. & C. I. Railway (via the Mahim link).

All consignments for the Port Trust Depots and Warehouses, or for direct shipment, shall be routed via the Port Trust Railway.

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways shall deliver at the Port Trust Railway receiving sidings all wagons consigned to the Port Trust Depots and Docks.

The Port Trust Railway staff shall deal with such wagons while on the Port Trust Railway.

The G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways shall be permitted to have their own goods staff at the Port Trust Depot, Warehouses and Docks for delivery of goods to consignees and for the consignment of goods booked direct from the Docks for delivery up-country.

The G. I. P. Railway Company shall be permitted to extend their Harbour Branch to Wadi Bunder station. If the Railway Companay elect to make this extension, the lines must be laid and opened within a reasonable time. The Port Trust shall give reasonable facilities to enable this connection to be made.

Pending construction of the connecting line, the Port Trust shall, as a temporary measure, permit the G. I. P. Railway to use the rails now laid on Port Trust property between the Harbour Branch and the Wadi Bunder.

At the option of consignors, goods may be delivered, as at present, at the Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder stations. Existing conditions relating to transfer of goods between these stations and the Docks shall be maintained.

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies shall have authority to improve, if necessary, arranments for working their yards at Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder, respectively, but shall not be permitted to extend existing accommodation for warehousing purposes, unless the Port Trust refuses, or is unable to provide such additional warehouse accommodation as may be required to meet the demands of trade.

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies and the Port Trust shall take no action tending unfairly to divert traffic to their own Yards or Depots.

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies respectively shall quote for inward goods to Bombay the same charges for railway freight (excluding terminal charge) to the point of junction with the Port Trust Railway as to their own termini in Bombay. For outward goods consigned direct from the Docks to stations up-country the charge for freight shall be the same as from the Railway termini.

The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies are to give to the Port Trust Railway, as payment for terminal services rendered, such allowance as may be decided in respect of consignments dealt with by the latter.

The interpretation of any clause and the amount of allowance under clause 10 to be left to the decision of the Bombay Government acting in consultation with the Railway Board.

THE NEW PARSEE BARONET.

Preliminary Meeting.

A preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Cowasji Jehangir was held yesterday in the Municipal Corporation Hall to decide the form their appreciation of the honour, bestowed upon him by his having been created a Baronet, should take. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided.

Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy proposed, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsy seconded and Mr. R. E. Sanjana supported, the following resolution: "That this meeting composed of friends and admirers of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir begs to tender their congratulations to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir for the honour of Baronetcy which H. M. The King-Emperor has been pleased to confer upon him, in appreciation of his numerous services to the various public causes and also to his generous donations to charities. In the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate this occasion and therefore a Committee be appointed to raise subscriptions in order, firstly, to give an evening entertainment to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and the balance that may remain in hand be utilised in some manner which may seem proper to the Executive Committee."

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey in seconding the resolution said that he felt great pleasure in doing it. There were no two opinions as to the fact that the honour conferred on Sir Cowasji Jehangir was thoroughly deserved. The news that Sir Cowasji had been created a Baronet had been received with great delight by the public. He would say that by the conferment of the title not only Sir Cowasji, and the Parsee community, but the city of Bombay was also honoured. The spirit of munificence was hereditary in Sir Cowasji.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak a General Committee was then appointed with Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as Chairman, and Sir Jamsetji Jeejebhoy as Vice-Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. M. M. Marzban, the following gentlemen were appointed Honorary Secretaries: Messrs Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejebhoy, R. D. Sethna, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, James Begbie, Kikabhai Premchand, Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Kazi Kabiruddin, and Karimbhai Adamjee Peerbhoy.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia, the following were appointed Honorary Treasurers: Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. James Begbie, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. It was then resolved "that an Executive Committee composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurers and Secretaries be formed to collect subscriptions and carry out the object of the second resolution."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Acting on the representations of many merchant shipmasters, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have urged upon the Board of Trade the desirability of instituting a British Consul at Gulfport, Miss., U.S.A. This is a port which has developed considerably of late, and which is frequented very greatly by British Shipping. The Guild have pointed out that serious inconvenience has arisen owing to the absence of a British representative there. The Board of Trade, in reply, state that they have forwarded the Guild's letter to the Foreign Office, from which it is to be hoped that something may be done in the matter.

The Oxford University Press annnounces as in preparation popular editions of Marlowe and Ben Jonson, uniform with "The Shakespeare Apocrypha" which Mr. C. F. Tucker Brooke recently edited. The Marlowe is being edited by Mr. Tucker Brooke and Professor Walter Raleigh, and the Jonson, which will, of course, fill more than one volume, by Mr. Percy Simpson. As already known, a library edition of Ben Jonson's works, edited by Professor C. H. Hertford and Mr. Percy Simpson, has been in preparation at Oxford for some time.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

PROF. MACDONELL'S ARCHÆOLOGICAL TOUR.

Notwithstanding a bitterly cold East wind and extremely low temperature for the time of the year the hall of the Royal Society of Arts was well filled with a distinguished audience, including many well-known Anglo-Indian officials and Orientalists, on the occasion of Professor A. A. Macdonell's lecture on the "Buddhist and Hindu Architecture of India." He restricted himself to the monuments which he saw with his own eyes during his recent tour somewhere very much off the beaten tracks, and added to the charm of his descriptions of these wonderful specimens of ancient and modern art by showing us on the screen a series of some eighty or more beautiful photographs. He arrived at the interesting and indeed remarkable conclusion that while the typical Hindu temple of Southern India has been evolved from the Buddhist monastery (*vihara*) not only Buddhist temple architecture outside India but also Hindu temple architecture throughout Northern India is a development of the Buddhist *stupa*. "With the red thread of historical study to guide us we are thus enabled to understand clearly what otherwise presents itself as an inexplicable mass of disconnected phenomena in the domain of early Indian architecture." If Lord Curzon could have been present, and he probably would have attended but for an engagement at Oxford the same afternoon, he would have been gratified to hear the testimony which the Boden Professor of Sanskrit bore to the beneficial effects of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. In listening to Professor Macdonell's sad story of past neglect one could not help deploring the philistinism of the earlier governors of India." For all the ruin was not accomplished by ruthless invaders or the ravages of time. "Some antiquities of priceless value," Professor Macdonell told his audience yesterday, "are known to have been destroyed within the last century. Thus the great Stupa of Amaravati in Southern India was standing less than one hundred years ago, but now there is hardly a trace of it left, though several of its sculptures have been rescued for museums. It is recorded that about 60 cartloads of ancient Buddhist sculptures were removed from Sarnath, near Benares, and thrown into the neighbouring river to form the foundations of a new bridge about a century ago. The tower of the splendid Sun Temple at Konarak, in Orissa, was in great part still standing 70 years ago, but since then has fallen entirely." Professor Macdonell is clearly of opinion that the work of destruction has been "accelerated" during the past century. "Much damage has thus been done in the process of making roads, railways and bridges," to the eternal discredit, be it added, of that otherwise splendid service the Public Works Department. May we not hope that one result of Professor Macdonell's discourses on the archæological treasures of India will be to cause more of our countrymen in the East to study these antiquities? Such a pursuit would diminish the drawbacks of "exile," have a broadening effect on the mind and be a means of promoting more cordial relations with the indigenous inhabitants. Why, for example, should not Bombay have its Archæological Society if it does not already possess one?

LONDON UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Mr. Haldane's powers of work are known to be immense, but a good many people were surprised when on opening their paper a few days ago they saw that he had been chosen as Chairman of a big Royal Commission respecting the general organisation of the University of London and advanced education generally in the capital. *Inter alia* the Commission are to consider what provision should exist in the Metropolis for University teaching and research and they are asked to make recommendations as to the relations which should subsist between the University of London, its incorporated colleges, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and the various other institutions concerned. Associated with the War Secretary are Viscount Milner, Sir Robert Romer (ex-Judge of the High Court), Sir Robert Morant (permanent Secretary of the Education Department), Mr. Lawrence Currie (banker), Dr. M'Cormick (Secretary of the Carnegie Trust), Mr. Sargent (who has performed good educational work in the Transvaal), and Mrs. Creighton, who represents the ladies. Possibly those who are responsible for selecting Mr. Haldane as Chairman think that before the Commission has finished its arduous labours the right hon. gentleman may have more time on his hands than he can possibly have at present. However that may be, he is the right man in the right place and as the *Times* observes he will bring to the inquiry not only a judicial spirit and the gift of organisation but a large outlook, a clear conception of the functions of a great University and a sincere love of science and learning. The Liberals certainly know how to collect the proper men for these investigations and it is not one of the least of the advantages of the newest Commission that its members are entirely unconnected with any of the numerous institutions associated with the London University.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Many readers of the *Bombay Gazette* will learn with regret of the double misfortune that has befallen Mr. James Richard Naylor, C.S.I., a well known and respected retired Bombay official. On the 11th of January his elder son, who was a barrister, died at Bangkok and five weeks later Mr. Naylor lost his wife. Mrs Naylor was the step-daughter of the late Mr. C. Hexton of the Bombay Revenue Survey, and married Mr. Naylor when he was a young Civilian 41 years ago.

I hear that Colonel W. Spiller Birdwood, formerly of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, goes out next week to command the Gaekwar's Army.

IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL.

Board of Control.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The annual meeeting of the Board of Control, Imperial Forest School, will be held at Dehra Dun beginning next Monday, the 15th. Mr. Beadon Bryant, Inspector-General of Forests, presides with Messrs. Brasier, from Madras, Mr. Jackson from the United Provinces, Mr. Fisher from the Punjab, and Mr. Mercer from the Forest School as members, and Mr. Perree from Calcutta as secretary.

Mr. S. Carr, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, has been appointed Assistant Inspector General of Forests, Government of India, vice Perree, who is proceeding home on long leave.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Feb. 26, (PARIS, Feb. 27.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King, who received the Basuto Chiefs on Thursday, spent the week-end at Brighton His Majesty returned to town on Tuesday and held a Levee.—On Saturday the Prince of Wales presided at a dinner of the Savage Club.

Aeronautics.—The British Army aeroplane succeeded in flying on Monday; and on Tuesday there was a successful series of steering experiments. It is proposed to secure a large level area in south-east Essex for an aviation ground. The Government's inaction in view of the progress made elsewhere is severely criticized.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury has has postponed consideration of rubric revision.—The Archbishop visited East London on Saturday on the "coming of age" of the Trinity College Mission, and spoke in the Mansion House on Wednesday on the jubilee of Church work in British Columbia.

Education.—Mr. Runciman, receiving a Teachers' Union deputation, said he could not promise to prohibit the employment of unqualified teachers.—A Royal Commission on London University has has been appointed.—Lord Elgin presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Carnegie Trust.

Elections. Mr. W. Peel (U.) has won the Taunton Division by 1,978 to 1,085.—Polling in Forfarshire takes place to-morrow.—In Central Glasgow Mr. Bowles is trying to win the seat on the fiscal issue only.—In South Edinburgh Mr. Dewar's re-election after becoming Solicitor-General for Scotland is being proposed.

Ireland.—A number of young men have been fined at Ennis for carrying arms without a licence.—Several Roman Catholic bishops have publicly condemned the agrarian disorders.

Labour.—Welsh miners' wages have been reduced.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has decided that £25,000 left by Mr. A. Beit for an institute of medical sciences, must be repaid to the executors, as the attempt to found the institute has been abandoned.—An inquiry has been opened into the loss of the Great Eastern steamer "Yarmouth."—A nnmber of suffragists, arrested last week while attempting to raid Mr. Asquith's residence and the House of Commons, chose imprisonment rather than pay fines or be bound over. About 30 more women were arrested on Wednesday evening in the course of futile attempts to raid the House of Commons.—Mr. Pete Curran, M.P., was fined 10s. on Monday for being drunk and incapable in Queen Victoria-street.

Marriages.—Mr. A. M. Grenfell and Miss H. M. Lyttelton; Captain A. Innes and Miss Robarts; and Mr. Trevor Kenyon and Miss Wood. Lord Brooke is engaged to Miss E. M. Eden.

Naval and Military.—The battleship "Vanguard" was launched at Barrow on Tuesday. The first keel plate of the cruiser "Indefatigable" was laid on Tuesday.—Addressing students at Newcastle on Saturday, Mr. Haldane appealed to the Colleges and Universities to help in constituting a reserve of of officers. He foreshadowed the formation, including colonial divisions, of an Empire Army of 23 army crops. The Honourable Artillery Company had a route march through the City on Monday. On Saturday evening ten battalions of the County of London Regiment conducted similar marches, resulting in the enlistment of many recruits. Lord Esher states that a fortnight ago London's percentage of the fixed establishment was the lowest but to-day it is among the highest.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, the Address debate on Ireland was closed on the 18th. On the 23rd Lord Morley moved the second reading on the Indian Councils' Bill. This was criticized next day by Lord Midleton and Lord Lansdowne, supported generally by Lord Cromer, and read a second time. In the Commons on the 19th, after two days' debate, a Unionist amendment in favour of fiscal reform was rejected by 276 to 107. On the 22nd a Liberal amendment in favour of restricting the power of the House of Lords and a Conservative amendment demanding an immediate dissolution were both negatived. An amendment, condemning the Government's Irish administration was, after two days' debate, rejected on the 24th by 336 to 118. An amendment, deprecating the deportation and imprisonment without trial of certain Indian agitators, was defeated by 195 to 76.—A Supplementary Estimate of £1,194,015 includes £910,000 for old-age pensions.

Royal Colonial Institute.—The annual meeting was held on Tuesday.

Royal Geographical Society.—On Monday Captain S. S. Butler described his journey across the North Arabian Desert. On Tuesday Dr. Sven Hedin opened a discussion on geographical problems concerning Tibet.

Theatres.—"The High Bid," by Henry James, was played by the "Afternoon Theatre" at His Majesty's last week. Mr. George Alexander has revived "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the St. James's; and "She Stoops to Conquer" has reappeared at the Haymarket, The Marlowe Society at Cambridge has performed "The Silent Woman." Mr. Irving is taking his father's role in "Louis the Eleventh."

The Colliery Explosion in Durham last week destroyed 168 lives.

Weather.—England has been favoured with an extraordinary amount of sunshine. In London there has been as much in five days as the average for the whole month; but fog returned on Monday and Tuesday. There is a great deficiency of rain in the eastern counties.

Wills.—Dr. F. Elgar left over £33,000 for the encouragement of naval architecture; Mrs. E. B. Hathaway, of Tunbridge Wells, left £13,500 for religious objects; Mr. W. L. Bird left £4,000 for deserving young artists; Mr. W. R Wood's estate is valued at £235,031; Mr. R. H. Noble's, £138,238; Mr. C. H. Williams's, £119.251; and Mr. John Kirk, £205,389.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Government, while sympathizing with the "All-Red" Route scheme, cannot afford to share in it.—Comment on the General Staff memorandum is wholly favourable in Sydney.

Canada.—A new department of the Government is being formed to deal with external relations.—Our Ottawa correspondent says that the Canadian market is neglected by motor-car makers in the United Kingdom.—A Bill has been introduced to make the immigration of undesirables harder.

Jamaica.—The Governor, in opening the Legislature on Tuesday, described the financial position as satisfactory.

Newfoundland.—Parliament opened yesterday with the two parties equally balanced. The Premier desires a fresh dissolution.

New Zealand.—Our correspondent says there is a growing opinion that special Maori representation in Parliament is unnecessary.

Somaliland.—The Mullah's request to the Sultan of the Mijertains that he will join in an attack on the British has met with an insulting refusal.

South Africa.—The Cape Premier, in a speech at Cape Town, has warmly supported the proposed Constitution.—In Natal a meeting addressed by the Premier has demanded a year to consider the Constitution before a "referendum" is taken upon it and has voted no confidence in the Government.—The case for the defence in the trial of Dinuzulu was closed on Tuesday.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Battleship Fleet anchored on Monday off the Virginia Capes, and afterwards passed in review before the President, who subsequently laid emphasis on the fact that this was the first battle fleet to circumnavigate the globe.

The President-Elect, who is very active, on Tuesday addressed a meeting in New York in support of a fund for negro education.

A deficit of £20,000,000 is expected in the Federal Treasury.

Conservation of Natural Resources.—The President announces that a world conference on this subject will be held in September at the Hague.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—A 50,000,000 dols., internal loan is to be issued.

China.—A Naval Department has been added to the Government.

France.—The Government has decided to resist the proposals of the Chamber's Committee to raise certain Customs duties.—The Finance Minister seeks to cut down by a half the addition to the navy vote proposed by the Minister of Marine.

Germany.—The Agrarians have hold their annual gatherings in Berlin. A compromise is proposed on the Federal Finance scheme, involving the dropping of the death duties.

Morocco.—Our correspondent at Fez has been received by Mulay Hafid, whom he describes as a man of large ideas, with a leaning towards democracy, and unmistakable strength of character. Mulai Hafid considers the Franco-German Agreement superfluous, as it was already decided that the advice of France should be accepted in all questions of policy.

Persia.—The Nationalists at Tabriz had a transient success on Sunday, but the investment of the town by the Royalists has been re-established. The inhabitants are suffering great hardships.

Russia.—The Finnish Diet has been dissolved because the Speaker, in answer to the Tsar's opening message, made reflections on the policy of the Russian Government towards Finland.

The Near East.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, while in St. Petersburg for the funeral of the Grand Duke Vladimir, was received with Royal honours, but, as the Russian Government explains, this does not imply the recognition of Bulgarian independence.—A statement published in Vienna that war with Servia is regarded as inevitable, has been contradicted by Baron von Aehrenthal; but the situation appears to be very grave.

Atlantis.—A correspondent endeavours to identify the "lost continent" with Crete.

Obituary.—Sir H. K. Davson; Sir F. Wills; the Rev. Sir. J. Richardson-Bunbury; the Hon. G. R. Vernon; Lady Mount-Edgcumbe; Professor D. J. Hamilton: Mr. Douglas Baird; Mr. H. Myddelton Evans; Mr. C. Payne; Miss Edith Martineau; Mr. F. Weber; Mrs. Marcus Slade; Admiral Sir C. G. Fane; the Dowager Lady Poltimore; Canon A. W. Headlam; Mr. E. Galton; Prince Casimir; and Dr. W. T. Bull, American surgeon.

Shipping.—The Argentine mail steamer "Presidente Roca" has been lost, with a number of lives.

Sport.—In Association football, the University game on Saturday ended in a draw. England beat Wales by 5 to 2.—In the Rugby game, it is still doubtful whether Scotland will meet England. A Welsh team beat a French team near Paris on Tuesday.—An English cricket team is on its way to Egypt.—Ireland has beaten Wales and Oxford has beaten Cambridge at hockey.—The Waterloo Cup has been won by Mr. Dennis's Dendraspis.—"Times."

THE KING'S LEVEE.

At noon on Feb. 23 the King held the first Levee of the season. Attired in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, and escorted by the Household Cavalry, he drove in state from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace. The Prince of Wales also drove in State. The 1st Life Guards mounted guards at the two palaces and the Scots Guards also mounted guards of honour with bands at both points. At the garden entrance His Majesty was received by the great officers of State and was conducted by them to the Levee room where the receptions were commenced forthwith. The attendance was almost a record one for a first Levee of the season, and the scene a brilliant one.

The members of the Government present included Mr. Asquith, the Earl of Crewe, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. John Burns, Earl Carrington, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. A. Birrell, Mr. W. Runciman, and Mr. L. Harcourt.

The following, other than those is personal attendance upon His Majesty, were present:—Col. H. C. Money, Col. P. A. Kenna, Col. G. T. Forestier-Walker, Col. F. Macbean, Col. R. A. Browne, Col the Earl of Leicester, Col W G Wood-Martin, Col the Earl Fortescue, and Col the Earl of Stradbroke (aides-de-camp in waiting), Lieut-Col A Collins, Lieut-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie (Political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India).

The following members of the Diplomatic Corps were severally introduced by the Master of the Ceremonies and named to His Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain:—The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. E. Yamaza, Mr. T. Matsudaira, Mr. Y. Shibata, Mr. Midzumachi, Capt. Tochinai, Lieut.-Col. Higashi, and Major Kata; the Siamese Minister and Mr. W. J. Archer; the Chinese Minister and Mr. Wang Kehtsuen; the Persian Minister Resident and Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

The Foregin Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle:—

By the Siamese Minister, Phra Chaisurin (First Secretary.)

By the Chinese Minister, Sir John McLeavy Brown (Councillor).

The following naval delegates attended the Levee: Japan; Admiral Baron Sakamoso, Mr. Kiwakawa, and Mr Matsuda.

The following presentations, among many more, were made to His Majesty:—

Ampthill, Lieut Col Lord, GCSI, GCIE, 3rd batt. Bedfordshire Regt, on appointment to command of battalion, by the Inspector-General of the Forces.

Baring, the Hon Windham, by his father, the Earl of Cromer, GCB, OM, GCMG, KCSI, CIE.

Campbell, Mr John S, C I E, by the Secretary of State.

Drury, Admiral Sir Charles C, G C V O, K C B, K C S I, on appointment as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, by First Lord of the Admiralty.

Harris, Col Right Hon the Lord, G C S I, G C I E, A D C, on appointment as A D C to His Majesty the King, by Inspector-General of the Forces.

Harding, Mr Herbert W, on appointment as auditor at the India Office, by the Secretary of State.

Hatch, Major Alfred E, 109th Duke of Connaught's Own Beloochees, by General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V C, K C B.

Mr. Cawasji Barjorji Jassawalla, by the Political A D C to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Susilchandra Mookirjea, by the Political A D C to the Secretary of State.

Mr K R Gopal Menon, by the Political A D C to the Secretary of State.

Mr Binod Behari Lal, by the Political A D C to the Secretary of State.

Kenny, Lieut William G S, 2nd batt 39 Garhwal Rifles, by Secretary of State.

MacDonnell, Lord, G C S I, K C V O, on being created a Peer, by the Prime Minister.

Ormiston, Major Thomas L, Assitant Commissioner on the Burma Commission, on promotion, by the Secretary of State.

O'Dwyer, Mr Michael, C S I, by Lieut-Col Sir W H Curzon-Wyllie, K C I E, C V O

Renton, Mr. A. Wood, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, by Secretary of State.

Shore, Lieut.-Col. Offley, D.S.O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, on appointment to the Army Headquarters Staff in India, by Secretary of State.

Woodyatt, Lieut.-Col. Nigel, 2nd batt. 7th Goorkha Rifles, on appointment to command of his battalion, by Secretary of State.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

England and Germany.

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION.

In its summary of the week's events on Feb. 21 the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says:—

"The hope expressed by King Edward when he received the representatives of the British colony in Berlin that the hearty welcome extended to his Majesty and the Queen in Berlin would find a grateful echo on the other shore of the North Sea, has been abundantly fulfilled, while the conviction expressed by King Edward in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament that the hearty welcome their Majesties had received in Germany would tend to strengthen the amicable feelings between the two countries, also imbues the German Government and people, who know themselves to be united in the desire to see the mutual relations of the two nations progress in a spirit of uninterruptedly friendly development."

Proceeding the journal dwells on the fact that the debates on the Address in both Houses of the British Parliament were in harmony with the King's remarks, and declares that the people of Germany fully concur with Lord Crewe's view that the cementing of friendly feelings between Germany and Great Britain neither implies nor creates a danger to the alliances or undertakings existing between one of these two Powers and any third Power.

"In the same way," the journal adds, "it is possible to agree from the German point of view with Lord Crewe that Germany and Great Britain should be in a position to grasp every opportunity for unanimous co-operation, not only for the maintenance of the world's peace, but also for the furtherance of the many interests of the two countries which do not clash. In proportion as these views spread in ever-widening circles for the common weal on both sides of the North Sea, so will the foundations be strengthened which were laid during the gala days in Berlin, and on these foundations the relations between the two nations will be able to grow in usefulness as a steadily increasing factor of peace."

THE NEAR EAST.

Feb. 20.—The "Times" St. Petersburg and Vienna correspondents announce that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is going to St. Petersburg to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's uncle, on Sunday, and that he will be received with royal honours.

In Sofia, it is stated that Great Britain, Russia, and France have recognised the independence of Bulgaria and the royal title of the sovereign, but Reuter learns that this statement is incorrect.

It was announced in Vienna yesterday that drastic measures against Servia have been temporarily postponed.

According to the 'Times' Constantinople correspondent, immediate steps are being taken to resume the negotiations with Russia for the settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian difficulty, and good hopes are entertained of a satisfactory arrangement. The correspondent is also assured that a final agreement with Austria cannot now be delayed for many days.

Feb. 22.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday in time to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke Vladimir which took place with great ceremonial in presence of the Czar and most of the members of the imperial family. The Prince did not receive the royal title in the official announcements, but he was received with royal honours, and this circumstance and its possible significance have aroused much discussion in St. Petersburg, Paris, Constantinople, and Sofia. It is understood that the Russian Government has explained to the representatives of the other great Powers that this treatment of the Prince in the circumstances was unavoidable, but that it does not imply the recognition of Bulgarian independence, which can only follow an "entente" between Bulgaria and Turkey. The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" says that such an "entente" must precede the recognition of Bulgarian independence by Great Britain and France.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

Constantinople, Feb. 21 (Reuter).—The Porte yesterday despatched a circular telegram to its representatives abroad pointing out that the reception of Prince Ferdinand at St. Petersburg with kingly honours was in derogation of the understanding arrived at between the Powers, which was that Turkey should be the first to recognise Bulgarian independence, and that she should do so as soon as the question of Bulgaria's indebtedness to Turkey was satisfactorily settled.

Later.—Replying to the Porte's circular in reference to Russia's attitude towards Bulgaria, most of the Powers declared that they have no intention of departing from the principle already established—namely, that the recognition of Bulgarian independence is conditional upon the solution of the questions pending between Turkey and Bulgaria. Russia answered that the reception of the Bulgarian sovereign in St. Petersburg as king is merely a matter of propriety. The replies of the Powers have tranquillised the Porte.

Feb. 23.—A Constantinople journal yesterday published the text of the telegram sent last Thursday by M. Isvolsky to the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople giving the reasons of the Russian Government for the reception of Prince Ferdinand in St. Petersburg with honours corresponding to the title he has assumed. He repudiates the idea that this act of courtesy will involve any injury to Turkish interests. The Russian press expresses regret that certain Turkish journals should have taken a different view of the matter.

A statement published yesterday in a Vienna paper that war with Servia is regarded as inevitable was contradicted by an official announcement put up in the Vienna Bourse by order of Baron von Aehrenthal.

The "Chronicle's" correspondent at Vienna says that a communication published by the Belgrade "Samouprava," the Servian official gazette, is couched in most offensive and abusive terms against Austria. It is considered as a provocation intended to drive Austria to hostile action. The Vienna Foreign Office, however, assures me that Austria will continue her peaceful and firm attitude. The same correspondent addas:—News has reached here of a considerable concentration of Russian troops, with symptoms of mobilisation, on the Austrian frontier.

M. ISVOLSKY'S EXPLANATION.

Constantinople, Feb. 22 "Times."—The text of M. Isvolsky's telegram to M. Zinovieff in regard to Prince Ferdinand's visit to St. Petersburg was published to-day in "La Turquie." The telegram bears the date of Feb. 18, but was received by M. Zinovieff on the 19th, and was communicated to the Porte on the 20th inst. After explaining the reasons for Prince Ferdinand's expected arrival in St. Petersburg, M. Isvolsky says:—

I have informed the Turkish Ambassador and have told him that having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the moment, the Imperial Court will be unable to avoid rendering to Prince Ferdinand the honours corresponding to the rank, which he has assumed. The Ottoman Government which has accepted in principle our offer of mediation to Turkey, will certainly not see in this act of courtesy towards the Bulgarian Government any blow to the interests of the Ottoman Empire. We hope that our negotiations with the Ottoman Empire will lead to a solution of the question of the Bulgarian indemnity, which will allow us to proceed to recognition of the independence of Bulgaria.

The telegram also explains that Russia's action is dictated both by traditional relations with Bulgaria and by Russian public opinion, and concludes with a request that the Ambassador will bring its contents to the knowledge of the Ottoman Government.

The telegram is justly described by the Constantinople newspaper as correct and lucid, and the same journal with equal justice observes:—"It would have been easy to spare the Ottomans a painful emotion by informing them immediately through the most rapid channels."

AUSTRIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

ABSURD RUMOURS.

HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

London, Feb. 27.

The crisis in the Balkans is less serious than the rumours to which it gives birth. A few days ago Continental newspapers spoke of war as inevitable and imminent. Within twenty-four hours they discovered an improvement in the situation. This sudden change of mood was followed yesterday by a semi-official announcement that the crisis was over. Russia, it was said, had consented to join the Powers in representations at Belgrade, and peace was assured.

There is, as we indicated yesterday, no ground for this report, which appears to have originated in Berlin and to have taken root in Paris. No proposal of the kind has been made, and it is not believed that Russia could consent to differentiate between Austria and Servia, and appear to accuse Servians of acts or intentions which they certainly could repudiate. The desire to create a breach between Russia and the Slavs is natural in certain quarters, but it is not to be expected that M. Isvolsky will add to his difficulties by such action.

Great Britain, of course, cannot have agreed to a proposal that has never been put before her. The British Government has no intention of separating itself from the triple entente, and British consent is dependent on French and Russia.

As we have said, one way out of the impasse is still open, and that is for Austria to make known the economic compensations she is prepared to offer to Servia and Montenegro. To insist as a preliminary to this avowal that Servia should recant and do penance is to take from the grace of any concessions on the part of Baron von Aehrenthal.

Meanwhile, there is a confident hope that within the next few days some progress will be made toward removing the possibility of a conflict. The desire for peace is universal. The Emperor Francis Joseph, at an audience given to the Austrian Minister from Belgrade, expressed his profound desire for peace and his hope that a pacific solution would be found. The Czar has used almost the same words. King Peter has ordered his new Ministry to find a solution, and King Ferdinand has informed our St. Petersburg correspondent of his "most sincere wishes for the maintenance of peace."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.

The Protocol between Turkey and Austria was signed here to-day as follows:—

1. Austria renounces all rights to the sanjak of Novi-Bazar.
2. Turkey recognises the present state of things in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all previous conventions are abolished.
3. The position of Moslems in Bosnia is assured.
4. A settlement of the religious situation of the Moslems in Bosnia. According to the law of the Sheik-ul-Islam, which provides that the Sultan's name shall be pronounced in the prayers in the mosques.
5. Payment by Austria of £T2,500,000 for the State lands in Bosnia fifteen days after the ratification of the Protocol.
6. A treaty of commerce to be concluded in two years, including Turkish Government monopolies of matches, cards, petroleum, alcohol, and cigarette paper, and the increasing of the Turkish Customs duties to 15 per cent. fifteen days after the ratification of the other Powers' consent.
7. Suppression of (Austrian) post-offices immediately in places where no other foreign post-offices exist.
8. Austria will support Turkey in the suppression of the capitulations when Turkey demands this from the other Powers.
9. Ratification of the Protocol within two months.

The boycott will cease to-morrow. The harbour porters have given full promises and the Boycott Committee has given its assurance to the Austrian Embassy.

Austria's loss through the boycott is about £1,200,000, but as a matter of fact this sum includes the value of goods which have been accumulating, and will now be distributed all over Turkey. Thus the loss in profits to merchants during the past th[illegible] months will be in great part recouped.

The Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company h[illegible] more than £80,000.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria left St. [illegible] late last night.

MR. TAFT'S CABIN[illegible] COMPLETED.

Great Festivities at [illegible] Inauguration[illegible]

New Y[illegible]

Mr. Taft completed his Cabinet t[illegible] appointment of Mr. Franklin MacV[illegible] converted Republican, as Secretary o[illegible] To-night he makes his last public ap[illegible] his inauguration, when 250,000 visi[illegible] parts of the United States will spend [illegible] $6,250,000 (£1,250,000) in a riot of [illegible]

Inauguration Days is Washington's [illegible] tunity to extract money from the sp[illegible] public. The city exploits the occasion [illegible] is impossible to-day to obtain a bed i[illegible] near the Capitol at less than $10 (£2) [illegible] no hotel-keeper will let a bed unless [illegible] agrees to remain at least a week.

All the public halls are engaged by "[illegible] clubs" from distant States, and will be c[illegible] next week into dormitories, where politici[illegible] sleep on camp beds at an average rate of [illegible] night.

The shopkeepers of Pennsylvania avenue, w[illegible] runs from the White House to the Capitol, are reaping a harvest by letting their windows at $100 (£20) a-piece. Throughout the whole length of the avenue grand stands are being erected, the seats being sold to the public at prices ranging from $5 (£1) to $10 (£2) and upwards.

The Inauguration Ball will attract a crowd of more than 10,000 persons, each of whom will pay $10 (£2) for admission.

An unique feature of the spectacle will be a farewell speech by Mr. Roosevelt at the railway station, whither he will ride from the Capitol, surrounded by one thousand stalwart New Yorkers, captained by Senators from that State.

FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Ambassador's Meeting with the Kaiser.

Berlin, Feb. 26.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, was the guest of the Kaiser at luncheon at the Castle to-day, together with Baron von Schoen, Foreign Secretary. The Emperor's reception of the Ambassador was cordial in the extreme.

M. Cambon presented the Kaiser with a special message of greeting from President Fallieres, in which he expressed his lively gratification at the conclusion of the Franco-German Agreement on Morocco.

The Kaiser received this assurance with undisguised pleasure, and entrusted the Ambassador with a message of similar import to the President.

M. Cambon remained at the Castle for an hour after luncheon at his host's special invitation, and an animated conversation was kept up the whole time. The incident is regarded as significant of the development of the Franco-German understanding, and an indication that the long period of strain between the two neighbours has undergone a definite change for the better.

M. Cambon is expected to leave for Paris in a few days.

DOOM OF OPIUM.

Strong Action by Delegates of the Powers.

London, Feb. 27.

The Opium Commission of representatives of Britain and all the Powers concluded its work at Shanghai yesterday with a series of resolutions paying a tribute to China's earnestness and recommending the Governments to suppress the evil in their possessions.

This action follows upon the remarkable appeal by the Viceroy for Britain's help published in the "Daily Mail" on Wednesday.

Reuter gives the following among the resolutions:

It is the duty of the Governments to prevent the export of opium from their ports to any country prohibiting its importation.

There should be drastic measures against morphine, as there are signs of its use spreading.

Each Government should take action for the investigation of anti-opium remedies.

All the Governments should close the opium divans in their possessions and prohibit anti-opium remedies containing opium.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

A Luncheon to meet his Highness the Aga Khan, President of the All-India Moslem League, was given by the London branch of the League, on Feb. 23 at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The Aga Khan, who has been in indifferent health for many months past, has been ordered a period of complete rest in a nursing home; but in view of the present Indian situation he made a statement recently of his opinions on the contemplated reforms and he also arranged to leave the nursing home for an hour or two on the 23rd to attend and speak at the luncheon. On the assembly of the guests, however, Mr. Ameer Ali, C.I.E., the President of the London branch, on taking the chair, read a letter from the medical adviser of His Highness stating that, much to his regret, he was not in a fit condition to attend but at the same time intimating that he was making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

The large company present included Lord Avebury, Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., Sir Raymond West, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., Sir George Mackenzie, Sir A. T. Arundel, Sir William Bigge, Sir Percy Bunting, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., Mr. T. Hart Davies, M.P., Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., Major Syed Hasan, Mr. C. A. Latif, and Mr. Ibni Ahmad (hon. secretary). Expressions of regret for inability to attend were received from Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington, Lord MacDonnell, Lord Reay, Capt, Clive, M.P., Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., and Mr. Harold Cox, M.P.

LETTER FROM THE AGA KHAN.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, the Chairman, in giving the toast of "The Aga Khan," read a letter from His Highness, written in the event of his being precluded from attending the luncheon, stating that he desired to supplement the views he had already expressed by calling attention to the abnormal conditions which had come into existence in India of late. They made it necessary in the vital interests of the empire that the elements which exercised a steadying effect on Indian politics should be strongly represented on the new Councils.

"We all knew," continued His Highness, "that ideas inconsistent with British rule have recently gained ground among the people. There can be little doubt under such circumstances that the members who would be returned will not all belong to the party of Moderates. The exaggerated criticism to which the policy and measures of Government would in all probability be subjected at the hands of the very advanced sections, would have a most mischievous effect on the population. This can be counteracted only if the Constitutionlist Party among the non-official members of Councils is sufficiently strong to epresent matters in their proper light, and to take broad and dispassionate view of public questions. With regard to the Executive Countil of the Viceroy and of the Provincial Governors, I wish to make one observation in addition to what I have already said—namely, that Indian advice n the governing bodies, to be of practical value, hould not be one-sided." (Cheers.)

Lord Avebury, in giving the toast of "The Mosm Leegue," said that the people of Great Britain ere sincerely anxious to do justice as between the ifferent races of India, recognising as far as might meedful the wide differences of thought and ntiment that existed among them. Whatever istakes we might make, we should always be tuated by the desire to adopt the courses best lculated to conduce to the prosperity of the pendency. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, who was heartily received, in ng to respond to the toast, said that at this imepoch in Indian administration the Mahos felt that neglect to keep their claims before rnment and the public might permanently and eriously prejudice their interests. They had cordially welcomed the principle of the projected reforms n the conviction that their legitimate rights would e adequately and substantially guarded in applying etails. He held that they had not put forward any ndue claims or made any demand which could be ooked upon as encroaching on the just rights of ny other community. (Cheers.)

SERVICES OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

Although the Viceroy had admitted the justice f their claim to a share in political privileges comensurate not only with their numbers but with heir historical and political importance, it had een assailed from many not altogether uninterested uarters. He would remind them that the East India ompany acquired its rights to three of the richest rovinces under a grant of a Mussulman sovereign—heers)—and to-day the Mahomedans of India ere connected by ties of race, religion, and traditions with the whole of Western Asia and Northern frica right away to the Atlantic. Throughout hose vast regions England occupied an unchallenged osition as the champion of Justice and fair play. Hear, hear.) He went on to observe that the ahomedans supplied soldiers to the British-Indian rmy to a larger extent then the communities who xpected to profit most by these reforms. In the ocial economy of the country their upper classes ccupied an acknowledged position of weight and fluence beyond their actual numbers.

ACIAL AND RELIGIOUS DIVERGENCES.

Repudiating the suggestion that the Mahomedan ttitude towards the reforms had been inspired by cial or religious antagonism, the Chairman declar-d that their educated men were anxious to live harmony and work in concord with their fellowountrymen, co-operating with them, as with the rvants of the Crown, for the common good. At e same time they could not shut their eyes to e divergences which had divided and still divided e rank and file of Hindus and Mahomedans—ivergences which ramified in all directions, ntered into all the minutiæ of life, and made f them, in fact, two distinct nations. These two absolutely antithetical systems had existd side by side for ten centuries, with, on the whole, reat toleration from each to each without amalgamation. It was quite erroneous to liken the differences between them to those between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Hindus and Mahomedans were not the followers of two sects or communions, but of two wholly distinct systems—district not only in their religion and institutions, rites, and observances but even in their food and dress. Hinduism was a vast conservative federation, hedged round by stringent rules, of caste. Mahomedanism was democratic, tending towards Socialism, and opening the door to all comers. So long as there was no fancied or real encroachment on either side there was much good will among the lower "strata," and among the better minds and educated classes there was real friendship. But any attempt to drive the smaller into the bigger camp would only lead to discord and strife. (Cheers.) It was only by recognising the differences between the two nations and their equal importance as factors in the administration of the country, and by not allowing the interests of the one to be subordinated to the interests or ambitions of the other, that the impending reforms could be made successful. (Cheers.) The proposals as they originally stood, caused much dismay among the Mahomedans in all parts of the country, it being felt that unless there was substantial modifications the Mahomedans would be placed in a state of permanent subordination to their fellow countrymen a position they could not accept. (Cheers.) Lord Morley's courteous reception of the recent Moslem deputation had unquestionably eased the situation, and there was now an expectant attitude.

METHODS OF REPRESENTATION.

Proceeding to urge that a system of proportional representation would be wholly unsuited to the conditions of Indian life, the Chairman said that vast masses of low-caste tribes and communities, who either disclaimed the designation or were nominally Hindus were included in the Hindu figures, and the claim was made that the proportion of representation should be based upon these figures. The transparent injustice of the suggestion did not seem to strike the partisan mind. After giving illustrations of the difficulty of fixing representation in India on the bases of numerical proportions Mr. Ameer Ali said that, irrespective of the question of balance of parties important for the even working of the State machinery, it was only just and equitable that the representation of the two communities should be determined on consideration of policy and local circumstances. (Cheers.) For his part he could not conceive how separate electorates or adequate representation of the Mahomedan in the Councils could possibly prejudice the interests of the other communities. Both patriotism and policy, it might be supposed, would impel their fellow countrymen in general to concede such reasonable demands as some of their best men, he believed, were inclined to do. In regard to the Viceroy's Executive, the Mahomedans thought that the introduction of one Indian alone, however capable and qualified, who must necessarily belong to one or the other community, would not, in the absence of a thorough spirit of compromise among the population at large, prove satisfactory. It would give rise to frequent complaints of unfairness and prejudice, and would be detrimental to the interests of the State. When the deputation raised this point Lord Morley gave them a friendly admonition meant to show their mistake in mooting a question that might make difficult the carrying-out of a generous resolve. But in stating the Mussulman view the deputation had no 'arriere pensee," no "tactics" in mind, "dubious" or other. (Laughter and cheers.) On the contrary, they sought to assist the Government, so far as lay in their power, in the solution of a great problem. An Eastern sage had said that "It is treason to keep the truth from the King." They would have been false to their sovereign and their people if they had refrained, on account of timidity or "tactics," from stating clearly and explicitly the feelings and opinions of the Mussulmans. (Loud cheers.)

SIR ANDREW FRASER AND INDIAN UNREST.

Reply to Lord MacDonnell.

Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, lectured to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on Feb. 23 on "Recent Political Unrest in Bengal." Lord Dunedin presided.

The lecturer spoke of the existence of dissatisfaction among certain classes, due to economic causes, and said that the remedies would be found in industrial development and technical education, which the Government ought to make an effort to assist. He also referred at length to elements of unrest among the educated classes, arising in part at least, from aspirations and ambitions which our own teaching had inspired, and which our policy in the past had shown our disposition to gratify. In all such unrest, if it were sympathically treated and wisely directed, there was neither anger nor real cause for regret. It had been said by some that the partition of Bengal was one of the great causes of the recent unrest. He was not of that opinion. There was the clearest evidence that unrest existed, and that the worst crimes were planned long before the partition, and that the agitation about the partition was rather an indication or symtom of the spirit of unrest than a cause of it. For his part, he regarded the adjustment of the boundaries between the three provinces affected as a wise and statesman-like measure.

He observed with great regret and astonishment that a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator, in a recent debate in the House of Lords, had spoken of the partition of Bengal as "the greatest blunder which had been committed in India since Clive conquered at Plassy," This statement was made by Lord MacDonnell, as he had said, "with all the authority of his long experience in India.' Lord MacDonnel's long experience in India did not justify him in speaking on that subject nearly so much as his (the speaker's) somewhat shorter experience in Bengal; and against Lord MacDonnell's statement he would like to mention the fact that all high officers in Bengal who were then responsible for the administration were consulted in regard to this measure, and that only one of them opposed the larger scheme of partition when it was published for criticism. The final proposals were also submitted to all the high officials of Bengal for their opinion, and they unanimously approved them, one officer only suggesting a very trifling modification. (Cheers.) Now that the scheme had been carried out and generally accepted, now that its advantageous results had been established, it was monstrous to propose to reverse it. He could not understand how Lord MacDonnell's long experience of India did not lead him to see the mischievous character of his remarks as Lord Morley had warned them, not in the hearing of the House of Lords alone, but in the hearing also of those who were concerned in India in doing all that they could to make government impossible. (Cheers.)

In closing, Sir Andrew Fraser said it was perhaps not his business to express an opinion on the Secretary of State or the Viceroy; but he ventured to say respectfully that he thought we had in Lord Minto a Viceroy capable of dealing with this difficult and unaccustomed situation, and in Lord Morley a Secretary of State for India of whose conduct in a critical time his countrymen, without respect of party, might well be proud. (Cheers.) The repressive measures of the Government, combined with the publication of the statesmanlike reforms which had been determined on by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, had produced a very different state of things in Bengal from what existed previously. Evidence of unrest had generally passed away, and for the present, at least India as a whole was not only peaceable but happy. It must not however, be supposed that the necessity for unceasing vigilance and care had passed away. The evil was not yet very widespread; the masses had not been reached. At the same time extremism was not dead. It had for its final object the overthrow of our rule in India—a mad scheme fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the peoples whom we were bound to protect. Under the happy combination of measures of repression with measures of reform the Government had shown to the people of India its determination to combine justice with courage, and firmness with sympathy and in these would lie in the future as in the past, the strength of our rule in India. (Loud cheers.)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS' BILL.

There was a considerable attendance, which included Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, when Lord Morley of Blackburn rose to move the second reading of the Indian Councils' Bill.

The Prince of Wales was in his usual seat on the cross-benches.

Lord Morley explained that the object of the Bill is to amend and extend the Acts of 1861 and 1892, so as to provide for an enlargement of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and of the existing Provincial Legislative Councils, the election of a certain proportion of their members by popular vote, and greater freedom to discuss matters of general public interest, and to ask questions at their meetings, and more especially for the discussion of the annual financial statements. The Executive Councils of the Governments of Madras and Bombay are to be enlarged, and powers are taken to create Executive Councils in the provinces where now they do not exist. The appointment of vice-presidents of the various Councils is also provided for, but the details of the necessary arrangements, which must vary widely in the different provinces, will be settled by regulations framed by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State. So far as he knew there was no sign of organised hostile opinion to the scheme of the Bill, and, after examining the situation, he declared that it was hopeful. Referring to Lord Lansdowne's advice to trust the man on the spot, he accepted it, and laid it to heart, quoting from telegrams and despatches to show that he had given full support to Lord Minto. At this point Lord Lansdowne interposed with a few words explaining that in what he said he did not mean only the Viceroy, but officials, and Lord Morley replied that he supported the Viceroy and everybody else who had a right to demand support. Having paid an eloquent tribute to Lord Minto, he quoted from the late Lord Salisbury in support of popularising the institutions so as to bring them into harmony with the dominant sentiments of the people of India; and after discussing the relations between Mahomedans and Hindus in the elections to the Councils, and generally the differences which were not merely those of religious faith, but differences of life and history, he stated that he was prepared to concede two of the three demands made by the Mahomedans—namely, for separate electorates and for a number of seats in the Legislative Councils in excess of their numerical strength. But he was not prepared to concede the demand that there should be two Indians on the Viceroy's Executive Council and that one of them should be a Mahomedan.

Lord Curzon, having congratulated Lord Morley on the fact that there had been a relaxation of the tension which existed a few months ago, expressed his conviction that nothing would be done to prevent measures being taken to cope with an insidious attack not only on our rule in India but on civilisation itself. It was the duty of the rulers of India to remember that they ruled Englishmen as well as Indians in India, and to protect the great and varied interests of all classes. Reference had been made to trusting the man on the spot, but it was not merely the man, but the men, on the spot. Therefore it was important to consider whether the noble Lord was not only in agreement with the Viceroy, but with the Government of India as a whole Taking in succession the proposals in the Bill, he criticised them, not all in a hostile spirit, but he saw in several of them power to inflict great mischief. Discussing the question of centralising and the cost of the proposed changes, he hoped that some attempt would be made in the India Office to formulate what the cost would be, so that the facts might be brought before them when they went into Committee on the Bill. In concluding a lengthy and closely argued speech, he expressed the opinion that Lord Morley was going a little too fast, and that it would be well if he could somewhat moderate his pace.

Lord MacDonnell thought the time had come when some progress must be made in Indian administration. He considered that what was proposed was a wise and prudent step. Questions of great urgency might arise at any moment, and it behoved them not to be hampered in their action in any way; and Lord Ampthill, from the Opposition side, gave his approval to the scheme of reform proposed in the Bill. It was agreed that they must satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of India, that this should be done at once, and that the concessions should be of a substantial character.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord Midleton.

On Wednesday, February 24, the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Indian Councils' Bill was resumed, and concluded.

Viscount Midleton thought they ought to take their courage in both hands, and go forward as far as they possibly could in the direction indicated by the Secretary of State. They had raised up by education a considerable number of people in India capable of taking part in political affairs, and having brought them to the threshhold of government, it would be hardly fair to close the door in their faces' With regard to the changes proposed in the Legislative Councils, he could not imagine anything more foreign to the present spirit of conducting business in India than the position in which the Governor of a province is placed 'vis-a-vis' with his Legislative Council. There was nothing in the Bill or in the regulations foreshadowed to prevent a man who had been the subject of a criminal prosecution, or who had been deported, being on the Council.

Lord Morley said that undoubtedly one of the regulations would determine certain classes of prohibition and exclusion. They had not yet got a full list of the proposed disqualifications, but such a case as that indicated would certainly find a place in those exclusions. They would be by general regulation.

Lord Midleton expressed relief at this information.

Lord Reay said this Bill only gave an official character to arrangements as to the association of natives with the Government of India, which were already common. As to the elective principle, the electoral colleges were now represented by such institutions as the Municipal Councils and district bodies.

The Earl of Cromer gave a general acceptance to the proposals contained in the Bill, but considered that the admission of native members of the Councils was a leap in the dark. He was quite of opinion that the political argument must predominate over the efficiency argument. He thought political concessions would strengthen British rule in India. The natives were entitled to a greater share in the government of the country, and that could only be effected by conferring upon them administrative functions. Generally speaking, the advantages of the scheme submitted by the Secretary of State outweighed the objections on points of detail.

Lord Courtney agreed that something must be done in the direction of reforms in India, and that something could only be carried out by extending the powers and functions of the Indian Legislative Councils.

Lord Lansdowne said that in the negotiations and correspondence Lord Morley saw Lord Minto's hand, and went one-better. He had broken entirely fresh ground in respect of both the Viceroy's and the provincial Executive Councils. The general result of the action was that he had converted an extremely cautious proposal into something much less cautious, and reaching very much further. This was done at a moment when the greatest possible caution was necessary in dealing with Indian affairs There would be a very considerable risk that men would be elected to the Legislative Councils who were familarly described as very dangerous firebrands, and who would take advantage of their presence on the Council to make good government extremely difficult, if not impossible. He hoped the Government would strengthen the hands of the Local Governments on this particular point. The question of the Executive Councils should be further considered, and he suggested to Lord Morley that he should postpone the clauses relating to this matter entirely without prejudice and embody them in a separate Bill.

The Earl of Crewe, replying, could hold out no hope that the Secretary of State would give a veto to the authorities on the election of members of the Legislative Councils, and with respect to the subject of an official majority and an unofficial minority the results of such a system tended to discourage the minority from taking an interest in political life.

The Bill was then read a second time,

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S DISMISSAL.

Writing on this subject on Feb. 23, the "Standard' says:—Never before has a Commander-in-Chief been ordered to haul down his flag, before the expiration of three years, except under one or other of the following conditions: 1 That he was promoted to a more important position. 2 That his time for supersession under the age-limit had arrived. 3 That he wished to retire. With regard to the first condition, Lord Charles Beresford has of course been offered no position of any kind. With regard to the second, Lord Charles Beresford's age-limit is two years distant. With regard to the third condition it is only reasonable to suppose that, if Lord Charles Beresford had signified his wish to retire, the First Lord, in replying to a question on the subject in the House on Thursday would have said so. But Mr. McKenna, in fact, evaded the point.

An examination of the First Lord's answers is singularly unsatisfactory. He declined to give any reason for Lord Charles Beresford's supersession, alleging that, it was "undesirable" to discuss the matter "by means of question and answer." No doubt Mr. McKenna would prefer any method which did not subject to interrogation, but unfortunately it happens to be still a part of his duty to account for the actions of his department to Parliament. Mr. Bellairs then asked the First Lord whether it is not customary for the chief commands to be given for a period of three years. Mr. McKenna replied in the negative. He is mistaken.

The chief commands, nominally held at the King's pleasure, are invariably given for a period of three years, subject to the conditions already cited. The disadvantage of the system of questions in the House is not, as Mr. McKenna thinks, that a Minister may be called to account but that when he makes a statement obviously open to contradiction, custom too often permits it to pass unchallenged.

Mr. Bellairs then asked the First Lord whether he had received any pretest from Lord Charles Beresford. The question was perhaps indiscreetly worded. But Mr. McKenna, had he honestly desired to put himself right with the House and with the country, might have used the opportunity. He did nothing of the kind. He said "he was fairly certain it was not so." What did the First Lord mean? Did he really intend the House to believe that, in a matter affecting the reputation of one of the most distinguished officers in the Service, Mr. McKenna could not remember the terms of their correspondence? Or did he mean to convey that he had received no protest? If so, why did not Mr. McKenna say so? Or, again, did he mean that he had received a protest?

The First Lord's official explanation of the absolutely unprecedented supersession of a Commander-in-Chief in the Senior Service. stands as follows: The First Lord thinks it "undersirable" to discuss the matter. He states that chief commands are not usually given for three years. The First Lord cannot say whether or not he received any protest from the Commander in-Chief.

How long the House of Commons will be content to accept this kind of explanation, is a matter for the House to decide. But beyond the House is a wider tribunal, which is sometimes less sophisticated and more exacting.

So far as the country is concerned, the position may be briefly stated. After five years of progressive disorganisation in the Fleet, the Admiralty announce their return to what is in principle the distribution of 1903. They state that they are about to form one large and powerful sea-going fleet in Home waters, under one supreme command. All the changes which have been made since 1903 have proceeded on precisely the opposite principle, that of splitting up the Fleet into separate commands, and keeping the ships in harbour. Under this fatal and retrograde system, which could only have been introduced by men essentially ignorant of the first principles of war, Lord Charles Beresford has, during the two years of his command, striven to maintain his own fleet ready for action, in so far as he was permitted to do so.

He stands for the policy of having one powerful fleet ready at a moment's notice. The Admiralty, after three years' vacillation, now announce that they are going to form such a fleet. At the same time, they dismiss Lord Charles Beresford.

There are two things for the country to consider. First, the unprecedented and arbitrary action of the Government with regard to their treatment of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. That is the personal side of the matter. It is for the nation to see that, if injustice has been done, it is punished. Second, that there are only two or three Admirals who are capable of handling a fleet of the size indicated in the Admiralty announcement. Lord Charles Beresford happens to be one of them; and he is to be set aside, together with other distinguished officers of whose services the country is being deprived. That is the public side of the matter, as distinguished from the personal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	8	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	7	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	15	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	6	22
G Mahim and Worli	17	7	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	65	47	180
This day last year	53	47	152

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	3

* Includes one imported case from Karachi.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 12th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	24	69	25
B	244	252	82
C	74	70	16
D	92	98	15
E	35	38	3
F	46	5	2
G	45	0	0
Total to date	560	532	143
Total rats killed			1092

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EMPIRE ARMY.

Plan to Link up Colonial and Home Forces.

A Parliamentary paper contains correspondence between the War Office and the Colonies relating to the proposed formation of an Imperial General Staff for the service of the Empire as a whole. It includes a statement by the Secretary for War, observations by the Army Council, a memorandum by General Sir W. G. Nicholson setting forth the main points requiring attention at the present moment in order to lay the foundation of an Imperial General Staff, and a telegraphic communication from the Governor-General of Canada conveying a general acceptance by his Council of the principles laid down, and expressing satisfaction that the principle of local control by the responsible Ministers concerned over officers of local sections has been fully safeguarded.

"It must be recognised," says General Nicholson, "that we are now practically only at the beginning of the creation of military forces, on an important scale, in the oversea dominions. The Empire has now reached a stage when its sons in the oversea dominions have begun to feel themselves sufficiently strong to undertake more responsibility for the defence of their own homes, and to look on this not only as a duty which they are willing to perform, but as a right."

General Nicholson divides these forces into three great groups—the United Kingdom and the various possessions whose defence and military organisation are directly under the authorities at Home; India, which is garrisoned by both British and Indian forces, and partially under the control of the Home authorities; and the oversea dominions, in which military service and organisation are altogether regulated by local governments, and which may be sub-divided again into the dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

It is proposed that these forces shall be co-ordinated by the creation of an Imperial General Staff, the chief of which shall be the Chief of the General Staff at Home, and which shall be composed of officers drawn from all these forces. It is also suggested that there shall be local general staffs in each of the divisions, the chiefs of which shall be to an extent under the direction of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in London but who must of course, be subject in the last resort to the authority of their own Governments.

In regard to the training of these officers, there being now two staff colleges in existence, one at Camberley and the other at Quetta, in India, it is proposed that the Colonial officers who become members of the first Imperial General Staff shall take a course of instruction at once of these colleges and it is suggested that the local Governments shall establish as soon as possible similar institutions in their own dominions. These colleges should be staffed at first by graduates of the Camberley College, and there should be a permanent arrangement by which the curriculum in all the staff colleges should be identical.

A scheme for the interchange of officers is also suggested. It provides that officers from the Imperial General Staff in London should be detailed for a period of service with the local general staffs, and that officers of the local staffs should be sent to London. In forwarding the memorandum to the Colonies, the Earl of Crewe says the question "has attracted much public attention in this country, and was regarded by the Conference of 1907 as one in the united discussion and solution of which the whole Empire is deeply interested."

Canada has already intimated a general acceptance of the principle laid down.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Feb. 20.

Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman A T Mott to sub-lieutenant (Feb. 19).

War Office, Feb. 23.

Commands and Staff.

Capt. A N E Browne, the Highland Light Inf., adjutant 8th battalion, to be an adjutant, Officers Training Corps (attached to the General Staff) (Feb. 11).

Cavalry.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Ridingmr. and Honorary Major H Dibble is placed on retired pay (Feb 22).

14th (King's) Hussars.—Capt. H J Tilney to be major vice E J Tickell, D S O, promoted lieutenant colonel on the Half-pay List (Feb. 9).

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants (on probation):—Second Lieut. Lord C N Hamilton, from 3rd Loyal Scots (Lothian Regt.), in succession to Lieut. E G H Powell, promoted; M K A Lloyd, vice E H Noble, resigned (Feb. 24).

Infantry.

The Royal, Irish Regt.—Capt. E. F. Milner to be major, vice R. O. Kellett, promoted (Feb. 19).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut. W. Church, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt. A. Hearsey. retired (Feb. 24),

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut. A. B. Baumann to be lieutenant, vice C. H. Thomas promoted (Jan. 8).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieut. J. N. Inglis, from 4th Princess Louises (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), in succession to Lieut. R. F. H. Wallace, seconded; Gentleman Cadet D. C, Hamilton Johnston, from the Royal Military College, in succession to Lieut. A. P. Wavell, Seconded (Feb. 24.)

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. H. W. M. Watson is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 4).

The Highland Light Inf.—Capt. H. H. M. Harris resigns his commission (Feb. 24.)

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Capt F E L L Daniell is seconded for service on the Staff Supernumerary Capt H F Baillie is restored to the establishment, vice F E L L Daniell (Jan 25.)

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt A Chancellor retires on retired pay Supernumerary Capt C W Maclean is restored to the establishment vice A Chancellor (Feb 24) Supernumerary Lieut E Cameron is restored to the establishment vice H M V Barron, deceased (Feb 10.)

The West India Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A M Furber. C E W Carleton, promoted Lt J Jones, vice A M Furber, seconded for service with the West African Regt (Jan 16.)

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut A G Cummins is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan 21.)

Queen Alexandar's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss M A Lovett, Miss M C Tawney.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—V W H Graham, the Suffolk Regt.; F G F Browne, the Royal Warwickshire Regt. Major E A Stanton, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (Feb. 24).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. W G Ambrose, 3rd Cheshire Regt. is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held whila in the Militia (Feb. 24).

Admiralty, 24th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Wales Smith has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March, 1908.

Admiralty, 25th February.

Assistant Paymaster Percy Cruse has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th February.

Admiralty, 26th February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 1st April 1881—Fleet Surgeon William Hackett. M.D., has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Edwards' "Harlene" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "Harlene" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name……………………
Address……………………

The mark WOLSELEY VS&M Ltd SIDDELEY of Reliability.

ON

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

Latest Models.

Sole Agents:—
K. & S. MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY. I.
Works:—
TARDEO.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichéry.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Mar. 11, 1909.] [Bombay, Mar. 12, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 1/8	un	chgd.
do. Rentes ...	98 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 11/16		1/16
3 do. Govt. Securities....	82 1 8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4	un	chgd
do. in New York	50 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris..	25·24	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49 1/4		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/3	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan. 09	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 5/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 90,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver —Steady.

London, March, 11.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,200,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£17,300,000	Inc. £1,500,000
Other Deposits	...£39,900,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	unchgd £ ......
Other Securities	...£31,200,000	Dec. £700,000
Notes and Gold	...£20,000,006	Inc. £1,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	23,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·03—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-13 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5·00	5·00	5·02	5·03	5·04
—02	—02	—02	—01	—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·99	4·95	4·92	4·90
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	27,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ...	18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 "
Do to Continent ...	41,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·80—05

Futures—Month of May 9·44—08 }
Do. do. July 9·37—06 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to favorable weather report.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7-16—1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 9·46—03
Do. do. July ... 9·57—09
Closing Tone of Spot.—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 33 7-8—June-July—London—Done—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—33¾ March-April—Sellers—Firmer

Rozario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—33¾ April-May—Done—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 1-4—March-April—Buyers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 413 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 1/4 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 39—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 1/2 Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed, Easier.

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—39 1/2—March-April Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 1 3-4 Value.

Arrivals:—

"R. Rubatino."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Friday Evening.] [12th March, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sovs ...	37,500	London	Cox and Co
10 Boxes gold Bullions......	6,22,080	London	National Bank
1 Parcel Silver..	18	London	Hongkong Bank
16 Packages Silver dollars	25,443	Jeddah	Sundry Importers

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. " 28th "
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th "
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market is steady at 1s. 3 29 32d. T. T. and one or two Banks would sell at 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand without finding much enquiry. The credit rate was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and some bills for near delivery have been settled on that basis. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	189
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	170 3/4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened quiet at 93 1-2 ready and 93 9-16 for the settlement. There is very little doing in the market and quotations are unchanged at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 93 3-8 ready and 93 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·8
1st Settlement	"	93·9

Bullion:—

On Thursday bar silver in London was unchanged at 23 3-16 ready and 23 1-8 for delivery in two months. New York was steady at 50 3-8. Locally the market has been slightly firmer, the ready rate having improved 1-8 to 59 5-8. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	13	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	......	3,70,000
Other Deposits	......	30,02,000
Sundries	69,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	20,07,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	... ..	48,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	2,05,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	69,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	68,000
Bullion	......	11,000
Balances with other Banks..	......	89,000
Sundries	37,000	......
Cash	......	51,09,000

Council Bills:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs, 15·60 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 29·32 and the balance 14·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3s. 15-16. After the sales a small amount of extras 30 lakh was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 15-16. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 30 lakhs and for next week the amount offered for sale has been raised to 50 lakhs.

The mail of the 26th February brings £270,000 silver, and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 11,00,000
Bombay	" 3,60,000
Madras	" 4,60,000
Total...	Rs. 19,20,000

The mail of the 5th March brings £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 5,40,000
Bombay	" 19,40,000
Madras	" 6,70,000
Total ..	Rs. 31,50,000

The mail of the 13th March brings £30,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 4,60,000
Bombay	" 9,10,000
Madras	" 3,10,000
Total ...	Rs. 16,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	10,551	282,775	155,448
Central India	6,572	78,503	33,611
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,075	62,583	79 047
Berars	18,179	302 339	282,210
Central Provinces ...	6,127	135, 07	210,084
Total Oomras...	43,504	835,507	763,350
Dhollera	5,835	78,710	53,896
Broach...	12 338	43,875	51,719
Coompta and Dharwar	3,208	36,735	33 854
Westerns	90	5,152	2,889
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	4,998	241,244	295,339
Bengals, Rajputana ...	3,727	21,612	18,103
Sind	1,020	12,595	33,824
Persian	5	701	629
American	69	6,985	23,702
Egyptian	162	3,035	2,741
Other Sorts	...	404	379
Totals...	74,955	1,318,465	1,280,031

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	74,955	60,432	+ 14,523
Receipts from 1st Oct to 11th March	1,318 465	1,280,031	+36,434
Shipments for the week Europe ...	20,180	13,339	+ 6,841
China, Japan, Coast Ports	44 998	5,157	+39,841
Total ...	65,178	18,496	+46,682
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th March Europe ...	353,874	300,420	+53,464
China ...	13,426	10,541	+5,985
Japan ...	345,?11	205,983	+139,225
Coast Ports ..	10,978	18,272	— 7,294
Total ...	726,499	535,219	+191,280
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	9,958	11,803	—1,848
China, Japan, Coast Ports	3,270	Nil.	+ 3,270

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 27th Feb. 1909.—3,550 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—6,250 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1908 to 11th March, 1909	1,318,465
	1,718,465
Shipments from 1st October, 1908 to 11th March, 1909	726,429
	989,936
Afloat	13,228
	976,738
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up Country by rail	465,000
Stock in all hands on 12th March 09..	511,733

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the past week fluctuations in the Home markets have been slight, and the position shows little change. The weather in America is reported to be more favourable, and the drought in Texas is said to have broken but the effect on prices is inappreciable. Receipts at the U. S. Ports are falling off, but the tendency at the close is easier.

The following is our usual comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference,
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·14 ...	5·09 ...	—·05
Futures, Mar-Apl.........	5·06 ...	5·00 ...	—·06
Do. June-July......	5·08 ...	5·03 ...	—·05
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·85 ...	9·80 ...	—05
Futures, May............	9·50 ...	9·44 ...	—06
Do. July............	9·46 ...	9·37 ...	—09
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot......................	9 1-2 ...	9 7-16 ...	—1-16
Futures, May............	9·57 ...	9·46 ...	—11
Do. July............	9·67 ...	9·57 ...	—10

In contracts, Broach has been the centre of attraction in our market during the past week, and a considerable business has been done in both fine and good. In other descriptions business is almost nominal as neither sellers nor buyers seem to meet. Some settlement of Khangaum, Akola and Bengals for this month's delivery have however been made. With regard to Broach, prices for "good" have fluctuated between Rs. 237 and Rs. 230, and for "fine" between Rs. 242 and Rs. 236. A large amount of settlements of fine were made at about top rates, and "bulls" then unloaded. Options to the extent of about 70,000 bales changed hands and are now pending. Given weaker Home markets, and a consequent rush to sell, rates may give way any day, and the position at the close is easier though still full of promise.

There has been a good demand for ready cotton on export account, and mills have been buying moderately. The enquiry has run on most descriptions, and prices have been firm. Many holders have taken advantage of the better rates offering to reduce stocks, but there is still a fair proportion who look for higher prices and remain out of the market. At the close however rates are slightly easier and the demand has fallen off somewhat.

Receipts for the week have been fairly large and, as shipments have been less heavy, the stock show a rise this week.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 238	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 232	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	... 218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	213	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	209/10	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	209/10	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	203/4	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 198	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	.. 203	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	.. 204	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 190	"
Good Westerns	... 219	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	... 235	"
Good M. G. Coompta ...	... 239	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June-July
4·99	4·99	5·01	5·03
	—01		

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·03	4·98	4·94	4·91	4·89
		—01		

The Bombay mails of the 27th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

FREIGHTS.

A large business has been done during the past week. For London 2,000 tons Seed was booked at 11s. March loading ; and for Dunkirk, 2,000 tons, April-May, at 12s. 6d. For Hamburg, 3,000 tons for April-May, was also booked at 12s. 6d. ; and for Hull, 2,400 tons, March-April, at 11s. For Marseilles Liverpool, 3,100 tons, March, has been taken at 10s. 6d. A large line for Antwerp was taken by speculators at 11s. March, 11s. 6d. April and 12s. May, and they have booked 2,500 tons Ore at 12s. About 3,000 tons Ore has also been booked by Liners for March, April and May at 11s. 6d.

The following are quotations :—

	Seeds.	Cotton, Ready.
Antwerp...	13s.	13s. 6d.
Dunkirk...	12s. 6d.	14s.
Havre	14s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Hamburg...	14s.	14s. 6d.
Genoa	13s. 6d.	14s.
London		12s. 6d.
Marseilles and Liverpool.	11s. 6d.	12s.
Hull	12s.	

For forward April-May we quote 12s. to 13s. according to port.

The following fixture is reported :—

S. S. "Hillglen" Bombay and Karachi to 2 p.p. May loading at 15s. 6d. D-W basis.

The market closes quiet and rates are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—The market has ruled quiet during the week. There has been very little enquiry by shippers and the volume of business passing has been small.

We quote :—

Bold Ready	Rs. 7 6 6 B. T.
Small Ready...	" 7 5 6 "
April-May	" 7 11 6 R. T.

Rapeseed.—The market is dull and declining, and the demand from exporters is very poor. Some business is reported in ready Brown Kutni at Rs. 6-7 0 B.T., and in ready Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-13 0 to Rs. 6-14-0 B.T. The "sutta" market for Brown Delhi has been kept up by speculators, but as soon as arrivals increase prices are likely to decline further.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs 6 7 0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore, April-May	" 6 14 0 R. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May...	" 7 6 6 R. T.
Mar-April, Yellow Guzerat	" 7 6 6 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore, April-May	" 7 7 6 R. T.

Poppyseed.—Prices have declined and the market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 9 6 0 B.T.
April-May	Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed.—The market has ruled quiet thoughout the week, and the demand has been slack.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent	Rs. 43 8 0 to Rs. 44 0 0
Muggie	" 44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat...	" 53 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 51 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 38 0 0

Castorseed.—The market has been quiet and we quite as under :—

Ready	Rs. 29 0 0
Mar.-Apl....	" 5 13 0 R. T.

Cottonseed.—Has also ruled quiet with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 23 8 0 to Rs 24 0 0

Groundnuts.—There has been little doing in this article and we quote at the close :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

Mowraseed.—There is nothing doing and the nominal rate is

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Wheat.—The market has been quiet but steady owing to reduced quotations from Home for Karachi Wheat, and to some offerings for March and April of soft red, and Nagpur Kathi wheat. Club No. 1 is in request by shippers. Up-Country rates are still very high, and prices are likely to be maintained on receipt of New Wheat into our market as rates already are at a considerable discount as compared with ready prices. We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs. 5 11 6 R.T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May 85 p.c....	" 5 15 0 "
" Karachi, June-July ...	" 5 11 0 "
Soft red Ahmedabad, Mar.-April...	40 6 0 per candy

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay for the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Wheat	37,917 cwts.
Linseed	71,533 "
Rapeseed	21,632 "
Gingellyseed	15,735 "
Poppyseed	2,692 "
Groundnuts	10,473 "
Castorseed	37,979 "
Rice	291,919 "
Myrabollams	54,78 "
Cottonseed	63,877 "
Mowraseed	15,776 "
Gram	16,979 "
[illegible]	97,288 "
[illegible]	19 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Goods and White Goods.—There is no improvement in the demand and prices generally are unchanged.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The market is dull and there has been very little demand during the week.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—The market is quiet, the demand is poor, and though Home values are easier no business has been done.

Turkey Red Prints.—The market is dull with very little doing. Home prices are steady.

Dhooties.—The market continues quiet with a small demand. Prices at Home are becoming easier, but there is nothing doing.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal :—The Home market has again declined during the week and sterling rates are £66-15 for copper and £55-10 for yellow metal. Rupee prices are well maintained here owing to the combination among dealers. The demand has dwindled owing to holidays which however are now over. Till the Home market improves, no change is expected here.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	9	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	3	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	1	14	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair...	2	8	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	10	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	4	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	2	0	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	2	10	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	2	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The Market is active but on account of its having been closed for three days transactions are limited. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,442 1-2; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 74 ; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 56 1-2 ; Bank of Burmah's have changed hands at Rs. 106 1-4. In Mill Companies, Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,590 ; Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,122 1-2 ; Coorla's have declined to Rs. 680 ; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 105 ; David's are steady at Rs. 441 1-4 ; Empress are weak at Rs. 315, Fazulbhai's at Rs. 250 ; Finlay Mills' have declined to Rs. 247 1-2; Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 167 1-2; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 790; Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,490 ; Manekji Petit's have ruled between Rs. 3,180 and 3,220 and closed at Rs. 3,210 for April delivery ; Morarji unchanged at Rs. 3,070 ; New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares have been put through at Rs. 207 1-2 ; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 100; Sasoon S. and W. Co. shares have dropped to Rs. 975 ; Southern Maratha's have improved to Rs. 210 ; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,260, Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,310 and Textile's at Rs. 1,125. In Press companies, Bombay Cotton Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 115. The others are unchanged with little doing. In miscellaneous companies Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 132, Bombay Burmah new issue at Rs. 457 1-2 ; Bombay Flour's have changed hands at Rs. 905 ; Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 215 ; Treacher's have declined to Rs. 630 ; The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ld., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 345 and preference shares at Rs. 267 1-2 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 114 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 151 1-2 X. D ; Port Canning and Land Improvement shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 527 1-2 ; Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 5 1-2 and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16 ; the Tata Iron and Steel Coy. deferred shares have changed hands at Rs. 62, preference shares are weak at Rs. 6 1-2 discount per share. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 425 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's are in demand at Rs. 111 ; Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 575 X. D. and Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 125 C. D.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Repayable (1968) 97-8-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust " (1968)...96-12-0
4 per cent. " Municipal " (1947)...97-8 0
5 per cent. " " " (1919)...107-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1925)...112-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1928)...113-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1933)...114-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1953)...117-0-0

COAL.

Market is assuming a firmer tendency, though sales are rather few. A small lot of Jardines' was sold at Rs. 12 and Watson's Hartley at Rs. 13.

For Cardiff sellers now ask Rs. 16 1-2 per ton.

	Rs.	a.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	16	8
Davison's West Hartley	13	
Dutton Welsh Hartley	13	
Watson's Hartley	13	
Desh rghur (Bengal)	13	
Seebpore (Bengal)	13	
Heilger's Standard	11 8 to 11 12	
Dundee (African)	15	
Jardines' Navigation	12	
Bird's Desharghur	13	
Lawries Desharghur	14	4
Lawries Navigation	13	4
New Beerbhooms Joyramdanga ...	14	4
New Beerbhooms Anthracite ...	13	4

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The coal market is quiet. Transactions to-day include Bengal coal auction, small lot, 907; Borrea (ordinary), 16; Baraboni, 18 1/4 ; Bhalgora, 13 1/4 ; Bengal Giridih, 20 ; Jumoni, 10 ; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 41 ; Matigara, 9 3/4 ; New Birbhoom, 41 3/4 ; Raneegunge, 19 3/4 ; Sinidih, 4 3/4 ; and Standard 17.

Government Paper, 93·7 and Exchange on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins will leave England not later than March 25 to succeed Sir Francis Maclean as Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court. Lady Jenkins and their little son will remain in England until the beginning of the next Indian cold-weather season.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc. sell it.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,442½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 "	74
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma......	100	...	6 "	106¼
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.........	250	250	20	497
Century	100	100	50	270
Central India..........	500	500	85	1,590
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	680
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	411½
Ebrahim Pabany........	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		247½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	340
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	167½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatau Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	790
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas..............	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.......	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,210Ap.
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	975
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,400
S. Mahratta...........	250	200	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,260
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,310
Textile..................	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	1,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		307
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	c.o 14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue...............	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	151 114
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250 P.250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	345 Ap 272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	23
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining..............	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	527½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P.150	15 60 40	... ... 2dis	11½ dis. 62 64
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 288
Telephone Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	yr. [illegible]	xd [illegible]
Treacher and Co.	500	[illegible]	yr. 40	630

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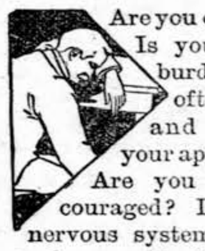

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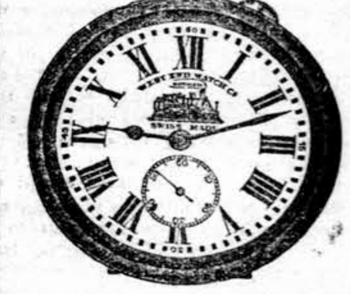

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 26.

CANKER OF INDIAN REFORM.

Nothing could be better than the way in which up to a certain point Lord Morley has managed the proposed Indian reforms. He has shown, to use his own words, a fine appreciation of the "vast historic issues dealing with some of the very mightiest forces which have moulded great States." He has surrendered the electoral college, in which it was obvious the Mahomedans would be swamped by the Hindus, who, even in a strongly Mahomedan province like Eastern Bengal, manage to get all the political power into their own hands. A curious parallel this to the comparative activity and indifference shown by Greeks and Moslems respectively in the Turkish elections. Lord Morley is also prepared to give the Mahomedans more representatives in the Provincial Councils than they are entitled to numerically. This is only a fair concession to the great conquering race of India, so intensely loyal to English rule. After making these concessions to the fighting race Lord Morley will not, however, listen to the general cry of Anglo-Indians, voiced so ably by Lord Curzon from the Unionist and Lord Macdonnell from the Liberal benches, and surrender the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Yet the argument is simple and forcible. Disguise it as we may, the Indian has not our sense of duty nor our British capability. His own fellow-countrymen are foremost in acknowledging this, and expressed their views by refusing to support the boycott of British goods. The great trading caste of the Hindus, the Vaisyas, the backbone of the country, feel this defect most keenly, and resent as monstrously impracticable the idea of putting one of their number over them. It is bad enough, they say, in so many words, to let the silk puggarees enter the Legislative Council. To let one enter the exalted circle of the half-dozen administrators would be suicidal.

GRASPING THE NETTLE.

Not before it was wise, there seems a sensible disposition to get at the roots of the evil of the inculcation of seditious notions amongst Indian students here in England. It seems that the Council of the East India Association has accepted certain recommendations of a sub-committee designed to this end. The idea is to meet propagandism with propagandism, and to combat leaflet with leaflet. That should prove a worthy and perhaps successful campaign. There is a good suggestion, too, made in a letter which "East and West" writes to the "Times." He would insist on a certificate of character from the head of their district in India before such students are admitted in England. It is, of course, a drastic proposal, and there are many obvious difficulties in the way of its adoption. But it is possible that we have to deal with a widespread form of disaffection of the most noxious kind already established amongst us, and we should not throw any useful weapons away. Encouraging news from Calcutta shows clearly enough the instant advantages of a thoroughly firm policy.

BUTCHER'S HAND.

When a butcher gets the blood of his hand poisoned by handling unclean meat it is no good amputating the other fingers and leaving the little finger. India has touched the unclean meat of anarchy, and the surgeon's knife has been employed. On June 8 last year new Press and Explosive Acts were passed which have so strengthened the power of law and order that the adder's brood has been either trampled upon or forced to hide its head. But the surgeon's knife has not gone far enough. While we have passed more stringent laws in India for the arrest of the stream of poison that issued from the Press, we still allow a trickle of poison to issue from India House, Highgate, and find its way into the bazaars of India. Scribes are kept constantly at work writing seditious pamphlets which sometimes go straight out to Calcutta and sometimes pass through Germany, receiving on their passage through that country the extra embellishment of highly coloured illustrations representing imaginary scenes of violence and brutality of the India police. They make no secret of their aims or their ideals, these pseudo-patriots. The murderers of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy are glorified as martyrs. This pestilential effluvia should be stopped, and that quickly. Given time, a little drop of poison will corrupt a whole body.

"BACKSTAIRS CONSCRIPTION."

Mr. Haldane has fluttered the dovecotes of his own party. He has dared to approve of the actions of the Alliance Assurance Company in refusing to take on as clerks any men who will not join the Territorial Army. Nothing but "backstairs conscription," the malcontents mutter behind the back of the War Minister. Tamerlane, the warrior king, driving on his "pampered jades" to battle in the fastnesses of Afghanistan, was nothing in comparison with Mr. Haldane. Yet there is nothing so monstrous about it. All the great banks and other careful employers insist on carrying out in practice their belief in "mens sana in corpore sano." Every youngster before he enters their service has first to pass a medical examination. The sounder he is in wind and limb, the more efficient and energetic and enterprising he will prove at the desk. Mind cannot be divorced from matter. And as it is undeniable that drill and training does much for the body, much, too, for the mind in inculcating obedience, self-respect, and self-reliance, it follows that the Territorial, other things being equal, will make the best clerk, the Alliance Company will get the best staff to be had, and Mr. Haldane will get the best possible material for his army of home defence.

THE COPPER BRIDGE.

The faults of Ministers are many, but few people would be able to improve upon Mr. Asquith's reply to the deputation on the subject of boy-labour. Obviously, it is an evil that boys leaving school should be allowed to plunge at once into the easy, unskilled paths of money-making, paths which lead only to the workhouse or the Embankment. At present the bridge between schoolage and manhood for many English boys is a bridge of coppers lightly earned. It has been stated on good authority that there are very few families in which the earnings of child-labourers are really an economic necessity. It is also clear that the wages of the children are not only a means of subsequent economic disability to themselves but almost a robbery from the men past their prime to whom light labour not highly paid would be the means of avoiding actual unemployment. Mr. Asquith did well accordingly, to refer sharply to those local authorities who have hitherto neglected to enforce the permissive clauses of the Employment of Children Act.

TAUNTON SOPHISTRIES.

The Socialists are welcome to all the comfort they can squeeze out of the Taunton election. Unionists will look upon the result with satisfaction. It is perfectly obvious that hundreds of Liberals voted for Mr. Smith, not from any affection for his principles but from old, deep-seated hostility to the other party. Let the Socialists claim, if they like, to have made converts by the score or the hundred. The claim will fall very flat. Taunton people are hard workers and hard thinkers. Any-body who knows them knows that they are the last people in the world to be deceived by sophistries. They possess that "unconscious science" which we call common sense. And the majority of them have had the common sense to elect a man who will do as good work in Parliament as he has in local politics, and will add fresh lustre to the renown of a great English family.

WELCOME HOME!

In Hampton Roads, Virginia, the American fleet is welonmed back from its world voyage. All America rejoices. Everybody is highly gratified and intensely satisfied. The murmurs amid which the fleet set sail appear to be completely forgotten. Nobody has been provoked into testing the fighting efficiency of the ships. Everywhere they have had a hearty reception. The nations have looked on with admiration. In short, the exploit has been a big advertisement for the maritime prowess of the United States. The fact that the voyage has cost £10,000,000 is regarded as a very small fact compared with the moral effect that is supposed to have been attained. Ten millions is a "small prices to pay for proving America's sea power to the world." Perhaps—to a country which can afford it.

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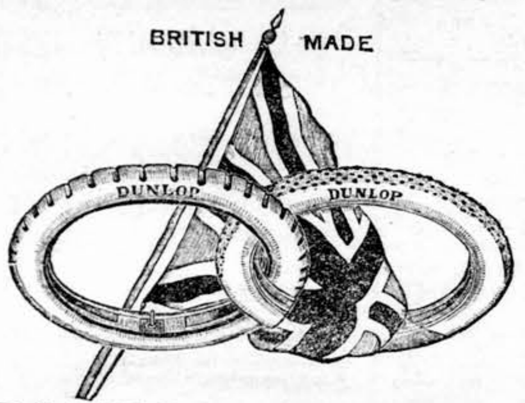

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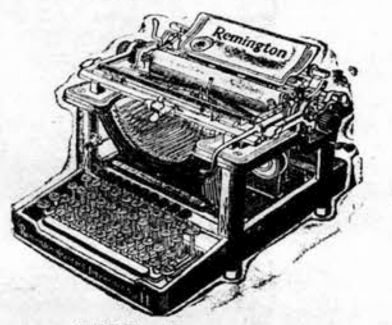

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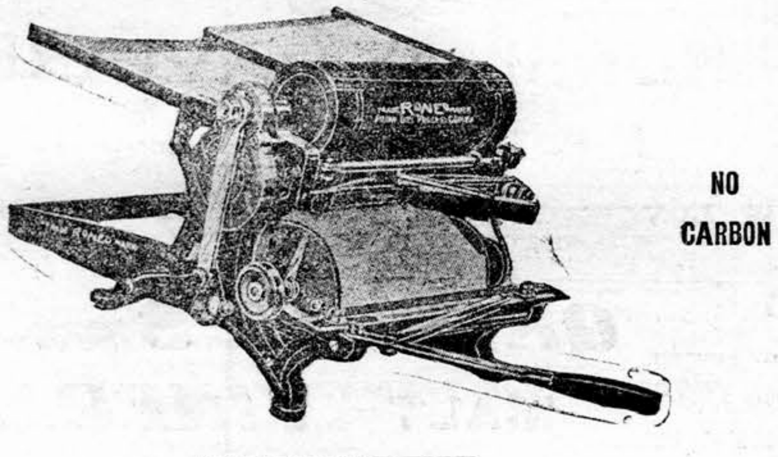

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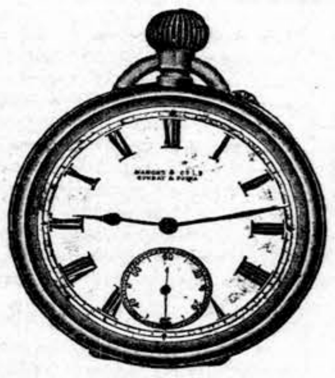

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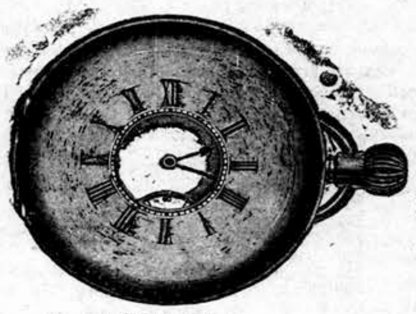

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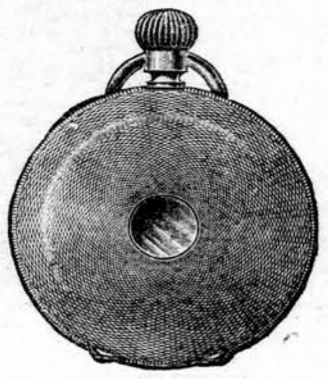

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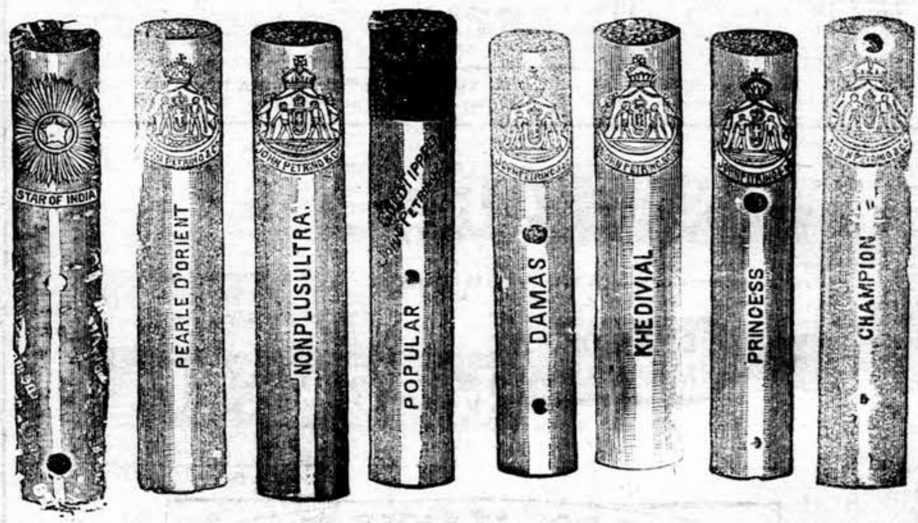

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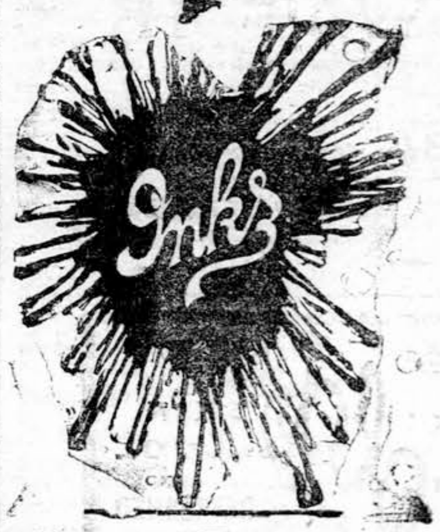

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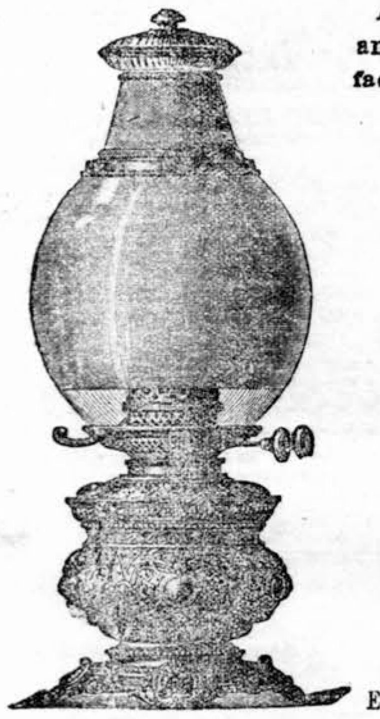

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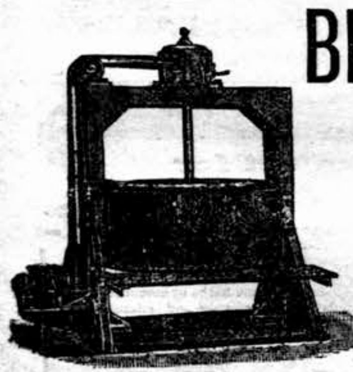

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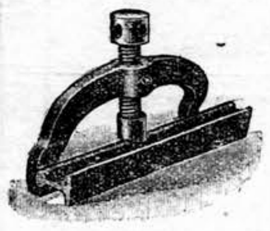

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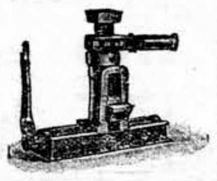

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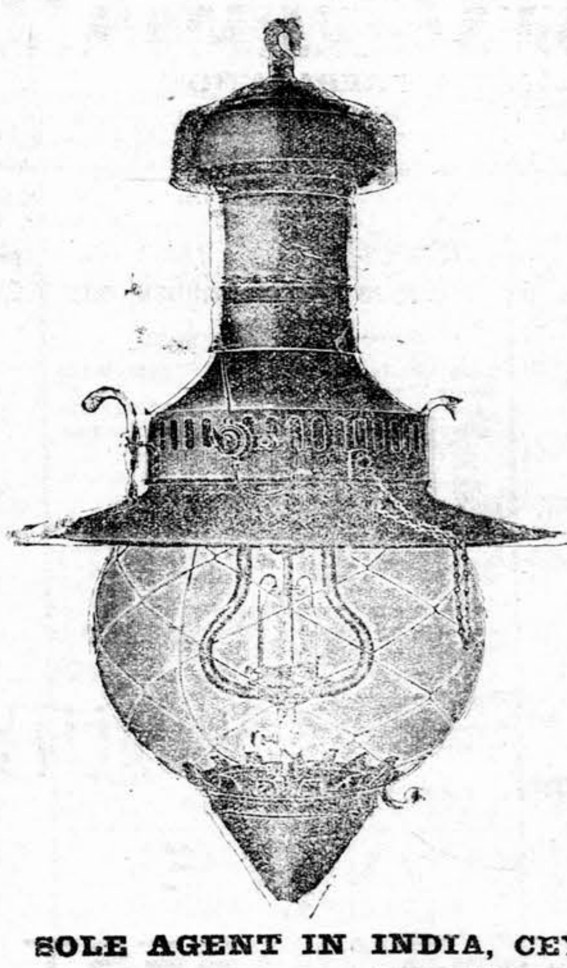

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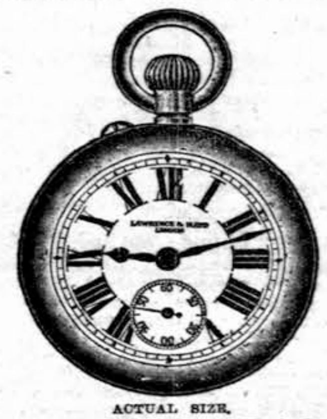

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